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MANUAL OF JUVENILE LAWS

ISSUED BY
JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

PRICE 25 CENTS
1911

Manual of Juvenile Laws

JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO

DIRECT GIFT

Compiled and Revised by
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1911

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JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
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NOTE.

This book is intended to aid all social workers, either in the field or in court. The text in most instances is a condensed statement of the law. The marginal references indicate where the law in full may be found. Persons who use this manual should consult the full text cited whenever there is any doubt as to the application or construction of the law in question.

Many additions to and changes from the first manual have been made in this revision.

An arrangement which seemed best adapted to the needs of all social workers, whether in Chicago or elsewhere in the state, has been used.

It is believed that workers outside of Chicago will find the manual of great assistance to them.

SOCIAL AGENCIES FOR CHILD WELFARE

CHARITABLE AGENCIES.

	Address.	Telephone.
Associated Jewish Charities of Chicago, 30 N. La Salle St.		Main 1336
Children's Day Association, 188 Madison St.		Main 992
Miss Sarah Reiwitch, secretary. (Pays children's board temporarily.)		
County Agent, main office, 213 Peoria St.		Monroe 2608
Branches—		
837 W. 47th St.		Yards 2010
1054 N. Ashland Ave.		Monroe 5775
6330 Madison Ave.		Hyde Park 4482
Jewish Aid Society of Chicago, 1245 Waller St.		Canal 15
United Charities of Chicago, 167 N. La Salle St.		Frank. 1234
Central District, 2729 Michigan Ave.		Calumet 1006
West Side District, 940 W. Madison St.		Frank. 1234
Northwestern District, 1551 Milwaukee Ave.		Humb. 1320
Northern District, 2537 Sheffield Ave.		Lincoln 1886
Stock Yards District, 723 W. 47th St.		Yards 24
Englewood District, 226 W. 63d St.		Went. 942
South Chicago District, 9103 Commercial Ave.		So. Chgo. 845
Southwestern District, 2123 S. Ashland Ave.		Canal 211
Lower North District, 1116 Wells St.		Frank. 1234

DAY NURSERIES.

Bethlehem, 214 W. 52d St.		Yards 3033
Eli Bates, 621 W. Elm St.		North 3608
Fullerton Ave. (Christopher House), 1528 Fullerton Ave.		
Institutional Church (Colored), 3825 Dearborn St.		
Little Wanderer, 646 N. Oakley Ave.		
Mary Crane, 818 Ewing St.		Frank. 1234
Matheon (Chicago Commons), 955 Grand Ave.		Monroe 1030
Providence Kindergarten, 3052 Sullivan Ct.		
St. Mary's (Catholic), 656 W. 44th St.		Yards 1529
St. Mary's (Catholic), 850 Washington Blvd.		Monroe 3577
South End Center, 3212 E. 91st St.		So. Chgo. 599
The Helen, 177 W. 12th St.		
Workers, 3009 Butler St.		
Margaret Etter Creche, 2421 Wabash Ave.		Calumet 2398
Ogontz, 1314 W. 19th St.		Canal 508
Paulists, 66 Eldridge Place.		Harr. 7161
St. Elizabeth, 906 N. Franklin St.		North 2139
St. Elizabeth, 1360 N. Ashland Ave.		Monroe 5314
Stock Yards, 4758 S. Marshfield Ave.		Yards 3229

ORGANIZATIONS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Anti-Cruelty Society, 112 N. La Salle St.		Main 3669
Investigates cases of cruelty to children.		
Bureau of Personal Service, 730 W. 12th St.		Monroe 5293
Juvenile protective organization for Jews.		
Citizens' League of Chicago, 1405 Ashland Blk.		Central 799
For the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors and drunkards.		
Illinois Humane Society, 1145 S. Wabash Ave.		Harr. 7005
Investigates cases of cruelty to children.		

Address. Telephone.

Juvenile Protective Association, 816 S. Halsted St.....Monroe 5788
For the prevention of juvenile delinquency and dependency.
Legal Aid Society, 31 W. Lake St.....Rand. 647
To secure justice for men, women and children.
Law and Order League, 19 S. La Salle St.....Central 4585
Assists in the enforcement of laws and ordinances.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS FOR JUVENILE WELFARE.

Compulsory Education Department, 7 S. Dearborn St..Central 3981
Enforces compulsory education law.
Health Department, City Hall.....Main 447
Enforces sanitary laws.
Juvenile Court, 771 Ewing St.....Monroe 3836
Enforces Juvenile Court law.
Censor of Public Amusements, City Hall.....Main 447
Sergeant O'Donnell, Police Dept.
State Factory Inspector, 189 W. Madison St.....Frank. 843
Enforces child labor law.
Public Guardian of Cook County, 155 N. Clark St.....Central 2613

PHYSICAL WELFARE.

Visiting Nurses' Association, 127 N. Dearborn St.....Central 1142
Child Study Dept., Board of Education, 7 S. Dearborn St.Cent. 3981
Health Department, City Hall.....Main 447
Psychopathic Clinic, Juvenile Court, 771 Ewing St.....Monroe 3836
Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitorium—
General office, Room 411, 157 W. Adams St.....Main 1466
Dispensary Dept., Room 411, 157 W. Adams St.....Frank. 1429
(Newly organized as a city institution.)
Chicago Home for Destitute Crippled Children (Hospital),
1653 Park Ave. .....West 232

TEMPORARY REFUGES FOR WOMEN, GIRLS AND CHILDREN.

Chicago Home for the Friendless, 51st St. and Vincennes Ave.
For women and children. Oak. 939
Salvation Army Rescue and Maternity Home, 1332 La Salle Ave.
For girls and women. North 2012
Florence Crittenden Anchorage, 2615 Indiana Ave.....Calumet 1417
For fallen girls.
Beulah Home, 2144 N. Clark St.....Lincoln 5
For fallen women and girls.
Foundlings' Home, 15 S. Wood St.....West 1398
For abandoned infants and homeless mothers with infants.
Home for Friendless Jewish Children, 53d St. and Ellis Ave.
Hyde Park 2643

BOARDING HOMES FOR GIRLS.

Eleanor Association, 27 E. Randolph St.....Central 5589
Five boarding clubs for working girls.
Mercy Home for Working Girls, 2834 Wabash Ave.....Calumet 650
Miriam Club, 436 Bowen Ave.....Oakland 1166
For Jewish working girls.
Ruth Club, 4435 Sidney Ave.....Oakland 1137
For Jewish working girls.
Susanna Wesley Home, 3330 Indiana Ave.....Aldine 352
For Scandinavian working girls and women.
Volunteers of America, 1317 Washington Blvd.....Monroe 2934
The Phyllis Wheatley Home, 3530 Forest Ave.....Douglass 5975
For colored working girls.
St. Mary's Home for Girls, 2822 W. Jackson Blvd.....West 181

BOARDING HOMES FOR BOYS.

	Address.	Telephone.
Chicago Homes for Boys, 1506 W. Adams St. (Champlin Memorial Home.)		Monroe 519
Deborah Boys' Club, 4044 Prairie Ave. For Jewish working boys.		Oakland 4677
Working Boys' Home, 1140 W. Jackson Blvd.		Monroe 969

HOME FINDING.

Kinderfreund Society of Illinois, 2606 Cornelia St. (German.) Secretary, Rev. August Schlecte.	Humb. 1616
Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society, 127 N. Dearborn St.	Cent. 808
Visitation and Aid Society, 127 N. Dearborn St.	Cent. 172
Foundlings' Home, 15 S. Wood St.	West 1398
Home Finding Society, 3422 Hirsch St. For Swedes, Norwegians and Danes. Rev. Birkelund.	Belmont 2919

MISCELLANEOUS.

League for Protection of Immigrants, 743 Plymouth Ct.	Harr. 6576
Playground Association, 31 W. Lake St.	Rand. 663 & 3818
City Garden Association, 1548 Tribune Bldg. Provides small garden plots for destitute families.	Central 2736

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

Association House, 2150 W. North Ave.	Humb. 1428
Abraham Lincoln Center, Oakwood Blvd. and Langley Ave.	Doug. 1103
Chicago Commons, Grand Ave., cor. N. Morgan St.	Monroe 1030
Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1258 W. Taylor St., n. w. cor. Lytle	Monroe 3443
Christopher House, 1528 Fullerton Ave.	Lincoln 675
Charles Sumner Settlement, 1951 Fulton St.	West 615
Eli Bates House, 621 W. Elm St.	North 3608
Elizabeth E. Marcy Home, 1335 Newberry Ave.	Canal 580
Esther E. Falkenstein Settlement House, 1917 N. Humboldt Blvd.	Humb. 4151
Fellowship House, 831 W. 33d Pl.	Yards 5292
Forward Movement, 1356 W. Monroe St.	Monroe 1386
Francis E. Clark Settlement, 250 W. 22d St.	
Frederick Douglass Center, 3032 Wabash Ave.	Doug. 207
Gads Hill Center, 1959 W. 20th St.	Canal 963
Halsted St. Institutional Church Settlement, 1935 S. Halsted St.	
Henry Booth House, 707 W. 14th Pl.	Canal 1673
Hull House, 800 S. Halsted St.	Monroe 70
Institutional Church, 3825 Dearborn St.	
Maxwell St. Settlement, 1214 S. Clinton St.	Canal 1552
Neighborhood House, 6710 S. May St.	Went. 1169
Northwestern University Settlement, 1400 Augusta St., n. w. cor. Noble	Monroe 1717
Olivet House, 701 Vedder St.	North 3071
S. Deering Neighborhood Center, 10441 Hoxie Ave.	So. Chgo. 1084
South End Center, 3212 E. 91st St.	So. Chgo. 599
St. Mary's Settlement, 656 W. 44th St., n. e. cor. Union Ave.	Yards 1529
University of Chicago Settlement, 4630 Gross Ave.	Yards 596

LAWS

Note.—The references R. S. are to Revised Statutes, Hurd, 1908; the references R. M. C. are to the Revised Municipal Code of Chicago of 1905.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

EXTRADITION.—A person charged in any state with any crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime. Const. of U. S., Art. IV, sec. 2, Second R. S., p. 14.

SUPREME LAW OF LAND.—The constitution and the laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. Const. of U. S., Art. VI, sec. 1, Second R. S., p. 14.

SEIZURES.—The right of the people to be secure, in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. Amend. to Const. IV. R. S., p. 15.

JEOPARDY.—No person shall be held to answer for infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in naval or military cases; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, etc. Amend. to Const. V. R. S., p. 15.

Amend. to Const. VIII. R. S., p. 15.

BAIL.—Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amend. to Const. XIV, sec. 1. R. S., p. 16.

WHO CITIZENS.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Const. of Ill., Art. I. R. S., p. 54.

BOUNDARIES OF STATE.—The boundaries and jurisdiction of the state shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Wabash river; thence up the same, and with the line of Indiana, to the northwest corner of said state; thence east, with the line of the same state, to the middle of Lake Michigan; thence north along the middle of said lake, to north latitude 42 degrees and 30 minutes; thence west to the middle of the Mississippi river, and thence down along the middle of that river to its confluence with the Ohio river, and thence up the latter river, along its northwestern shore to the place of beginning.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Const. of Ill., Art. II. R. S., p. 54.

No. 2. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.

No. 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious worship is guaranteed and no person shall be denied any right because of his religious opinions; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed to dispense with oaths, excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state, etc.

No. 4. Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

No. 5. The right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate.

No. 7. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident or the presumption great; the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except in war times.

No. 8. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in cases in which the punishment is by fine, or imprisonment otherwise than in the penitentiary, in cases of impeachment, and in naval and military cases; *provided* that the grand jury may be abolished in all cases.

No. 9. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to appear and defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation and to have a copy thereof, to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

No. 10. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to give evidence against himself or to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

No. 11. All penalties shall be proportioned to the nature of the offense.

No. 17. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives and to apply for redress of grievances.

No. 19. Every person ought to obtain, by law, right and justice freely, and without being

obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly, and without delay.

Const. of Ill., Art. V, § 13. R. S., p. 62.

PARDONS, ETC.—The governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, subject to such regulations as may be provided relative to the manner of applying therefor.

Const. of Ill., Art. XII, § 1. R. S., p. 73.

MILITIA.—The militia of the state shall consist of all resident and able-bodied persons between the ages of 18 and 45, with certain exceptions.

U. S. R. S. 1873, § 2167.

NATURALIZATION.—Any alien being under 21 years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arriving at that age and has continued to reside therein to the time of application for citizenship, may, after he arrives at the age of 21 years and after he has resided five years within the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted to citizenship without having made the declaration which must be made by adults two years before admission; such alien can make such declaration at the time of his admission; he shall further declare on oath and prove to the satisfaction of the court that for two years next preceding it has been his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States, etc.

§ 2172.

§2172. The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under the laws of the United States, being under the age of 21 years at the time of the naturalization of their parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof; and the children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States shall, though born out of the limit and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens thereof.

U. S. R. S., § 1873.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.—Whenever any state demands any person as a fugitive from justice, from another state to which such per-

son has fled, and produces an indictment found or proper affidavit charging the person demanded with having committed a crime, properly authenticated by the government, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state to which the person has fled to cause his arrest and to send notice of such arrest to the state making the demand and to cause the fugitive to be delivered over to such state.

ABANDONMENT.

R. S., ch. 68, sec. 24.

ABANDONMENT OF WIFE AND CHILDREN.— Every person who shall, without good cause, abandon his wife and neglect and refuse to maintain and provide for her, or who shall abandon his or her minor children under the age of 12 years, in destitute or necessitous circumstances, and wilfully neglect or refuse to maintain or provide for such children, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty: Fine of not less than $100, or more than $500, or imprisonment in county jail, house of correction or work house for not less than one nor more than 12 months, or both. The fine, in whole or part, may be ordered paid to the wife or the guardian of the children. Before or after conviction the court, instead of imposing the above punishments or in addition thereto, having regard for the financial ability of the defendant, may pass an order which shall be subject to change from time to time, directing the defendant to pay a certain sum weekly, for one year, to the wife or guardian of the minor children, or to release the defendant on probation for one year upon his entering into a recognizance with or without sureties. If the defendant shall make his personal appearance in court whenever ordered to do so within a year and shall comply with the terms of the order entered, the recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and effect.

If the court be satisfied at any time that the defendant has violated the terms of its order, it may sentence the defendant, under the original conviction. In case of forfeiture of the bond, the sum recovered on the same may be paid in whole or in part to the wife or guardian of the minor children.

Sec. 25. EVIDENCE FOR PROSECUTION.—The wife may testify under this act as to all matters, including the marriage and the parentage of such children.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 42h. PENALTY FOR ABANDONING CHILD.—It is a felony for any person having the legal control or custody of any child under one year of age to abandon such child. Penalty: Fine of not less than $300, nor more than $1,000, or imprisonment in penitentiary not exceeding three years or both.

R. S., ch. 58, sec. 1. EFFECT OF ABANDONMENT.—If any child in this state under the age of one year shall be wilfully abandoned by its parents and taken and cared for by any charitable institution in this state such parents shall thenceforth lose all their right, control and authority over said child, and such right, control and authority shall become vested in said institution.

Sec. 2. If such child be left by its parents at any charitable institution, it shall be deemed a wilful abandonment for the purposes of this act.

Sec. 3. In case of illegitimate children or where the father of a legitimate child shall have wilfully deserted his family for one year, an abandonment by the mother shall be deemed an abandonment by the parents.

ABDUCTION.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 1. OF FEMALE.—Whoever entices or takes away any unmarried female of chaste life and conversation from the parent's home or wherever

she may be found, for the purpose of prostitution or concubinage, or whoever aids in it, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

OF CHILD.—Whoever unlawfully takes or decoys away any child under twelve years of age with the intent to detain or conceal it from its parents, or person having lawful charge of said child, shall be confined in the county jail, not exceeding one year, or fined not more than $2,000, or both. Section does not apply to one who interferes to protect child from abuse. Sec. 2.

ABORTION.

PRODUCING.—Whoever by means of any instrument or medicine produces an abortion or miscarriage or attempts to produce the same, unless it is necessary to save life, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years. In case the mother dies, such person is guilty of murder. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 3.

ADVERTISING ABORTIFACIENT DRUGS.—Advertising or printing or causing to be advertised or printed any pamphlet or book suggesting where or from whom abortifacient drugs, any instrument or any information or knowledge may be obtained for the purpose of causing the miscarriage of a woman pregnant with a child, is punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years or fine not exceeding $1,000. Sec. 6.

ADOPTION.

WHO MAY ADOPT.—Any reputable person can petition Circuit or County Court for leave to adopt a child or to change a child's name. (See sections 2 and 6 for form of petition, rights of child, parent, etc.) R. S., ch. 4, sec. 1.

Sec. 3. WHAT COURT MUST FIND.—A decree for adoption shall be made when the court shall find that (1) the parents or surviving parent of a legitimate child, or the mother of an illegitimate child, or, if the child has no parent living, the guardian, if any, or if there is also no guardian known to petitioner, then a near relative of the child, if any there be, consents to the adoption; or that (2) one parent consents and that the other is unfit for any reasons hereinafter specified to have the child, or that both parents are, or that the surviving parent or that the mother of an illegitimate child is, so unfit for any of such reasons—the grounds of unfitness being (a) depravity, (b) open and notorious adultery or fornication, (c) habitual drunkenness for the space of one year prior to the filing of the petition, (d) extreme and repeated cruelty to the child, (e) abandonment of the child, or (f) desertion of the child for more than six months next preceding the filing of the petition; or that (3) the person or persons whose consent is required has been deprived of the custody of such child by a court and such court in appointing a guardian has authorized such guardian to consent to the adoption of such child without notice to or assent by the parents, and that such guardian consents to the adoption; that the petitioner is of sufficient ability to bring up the child and furnish suitable nurture and education and that it is fit and proper and for the best interest of the child that such adoption should be made.

Sec. 4. WHEN CONSENT OF CHILD IS NECESSARY.—If the child is over 14 years of age, adoption shall not be made without his consent.

Sec. 5. RIGHTS OF CHILD ADOPTED.—An adopted child shall be deemed for the purposes of inheritance by such child, and other legal consequences of the natural relation of parents and children, the child of the parents by adoption;

except such child may not take property expressly limited to the bodies of the parents by adoption.

EFFECT AS TO NATURAL PARENTS.—The natural parents of the adopted child shall be deprived, by the decree, of all legal rights, as respects the child, and the child shall be freed from all obligations of maintenance and obedience as respects such parents. Sec. 8.

ADULTERATION.

OF FOODS, CANDIES, ETC.—Adulterating food substances, candy or confection with any substance which is poisonous or injurious to health for the purpose of sale; keeping, selling or offering for sale any such substance intended for food, candy or confection, when it is known that the same is adulterated, is unlawful. Punishment: Not exceeding one year in jail or a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 7.

OF LIQUORS.—Adulterating for the purpose of sale any liquor to be used for drink, with opium, etc., or any poisonous substance, or keeping, selling or offering for sale any such liquor shall be unlawful. Punishment: Confinement in county jail not exceeding one year, or fine not exceeding $1,000, or both. Sec. 8.

ADULTERY.

ADULTERY.—Every man and woman living together in an open state of adultery or fornication shall be fined not exceeding $500, or confined in county jail not exceeding one year. Punishment doubled for second offense and trebled for third. Intermarriage of parties and payment of costs will suspend the prosecution. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 11.

Offense may be proved by circumstances raising the presumption of co-habitation and unlawful intimacy. Sec. 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. M. C., sec. 176.

MEDICAL ADVERTISEMENTS PROHIBITED.—It shall be unlawful for anyone to post in any place advertisements giving information from whom or where remedies of any kind may be obtained for the cure, prevention or treatment of venereal diseases. Penalty: Fine of not less than $25 nor more than $50.

Sec. 177.

OBSCENE OR IMMORAL PICTURES.—Posting advertisements containing pictures or illustrations of an obscene or immoral character shall call for a fine of not less than $25, nor more than $200.

AMUSEMENTS.

Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 2147.

AMUSEMENTS, CLASSIFICATION FOR LICENSE. —INTOXICATING LIQUORS. — All theatricals, shows and amusements offered, operated, presented or exhibited for gain or for admission, to which a fee is charged, are divided into 21 classes.

No person or corporation, either as owner, lessee, manager, officer or agent, shall give, conduct, produce, present or offer for gain or profit any of the foregoing entertainments without a license. Penalty: fine not to exceed $200 for each offense and each day on which there is a violation shall constitute a separate offense.

It shall not be lawful for any person to sell or give away any intoxicating liquors in any place in which public entertainments are given for gain or in any room connected with the same, without a license or a special bar permit from the mayor, under a penalty of not more than $100.

Counc. Proceedings for 1910, p. 456.

THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT—PROHIBITING MINORS.—It shall be unlawful for anyone conducting any place where entertainments of the first, second or third class are presented for gain or for admission, to which

a fee is required, or for any of his employees, to permit any minor, female or male, under the age of 16 years unless she or he be employed in the theater, or under 14 years when she or he be not so employed, to remain therein during any time when such place is not open to the public in connection with a public performance given therein, unless such minor person is accompanied by a parent or other adult relative.

Penalty for violating the above is a fine of from one to two hundred dollars.

Anyone falsely representing himself as the parent or adult relative of any minor person under 16 years may be fined from ten to one thousand dollars.

AMUSEMENT PLACES—DRESSING ROOMS.—It is the duty of all owners, occupants and lessees of theaters and places of amusement to provide separate dressing rooms for males and females in all places of amusement where dressing rooms are provided therein. Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 3521.

It shall be unlawful for any person, whether owner, occupant or lessee of any theater or place of amusement, to permit the joint use by both males and females of any dressing room in such place of amusement.

BATHING BEACHES—AMUSEMENTS PROHIBITED.—None of the amusements, shows, public exhibitions, etc., enumerated in section 99, Revised Municipal Code of Chicago of 1905 as amended, shall be carried on, maintained or permitted upon any premises in the city where a boating, fishing or bathing beach is located; should any such amusement be permitted contrary to this provision the license to conduct such beach shall at once be revoked. Penalty for violating the ordinance, fine of from $50 to $200 for each offense, and each day during which such ordinance is violated shall be deemed a separate offense. Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 454.

APPRENTICES.

R. S., ch. 9, secs. 1 and 2.

AGE AND WHO MAY BIND.—Children under 16 years of age may be bound out as apprentices, etc., until they arrive at that age, by the parents or guardians or the judges of the County or Circuit Courts, under certain conditions.

Sec. 6.

BEGGARS AND PAUPERS.—Children under 16 years of age who habitually beg and who are chargeable to the county or city, may be bound as apprentices.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY.

Session Laws, 1909, p. 412.

ARBOR AND BIRD DAY.—The governor shall each spring designate a day to be known as "Arbor and Bird Day," and to be observed throughout the state for planting trees, shrubs and vines about the homes and along highways, and about public grounds, thus contributing to the wealth, comforts and attractions of our state.

ARREST.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 342.

WITHOUT WARRANT.—An officer or private person may arrest without warrant for a criminal offense committed or attempted in his presence. An officer may arrest also without warrant when he has reasonable ground for believing that the person to be arrested has committed a crime.

Sec. 348.

COMPLAINT.—When complaint has been made that a criminal offense has been committed, it shall be reduced to writing and subscribed and sworn to by the complainant; such complaint shall contain a concise statement of the offense charged, the name of the person accused, and state that the complainant has just and reasonable grounds to believe that the person committed the offense.

Upon this complaint a warrant issues directed to all sheriffs, constables and bailiffs, re-

quiring the person to whom it is directed to take into custody forthwith the person accused and bring him before the court.

NAME.—Where the name of the defendant is unknown he may be designated by any name, description or circumstances by which he can be identified with reasonable certainty, and, if necessary, may be tried and convicted under such name. Sec. 350.

SPECIAL OFFICER.—The judge may make an order on the warrant authorizing any person to execute the same, and said person then has like powers as a regular officer. Sec. 351.

ARREST—IMPRISONMENT, WORK-HOUSE.—In actions for the violation of ordinances the first process shall be a summons; *provided, however,* that a warrant for the arrest of the offender may issue in the first instance upon the affidavit of any person that such ordinance has been violated and that there is reasonable ground to believe the party charged is guilty thereof. Persons upon whom fines have been imposed may be committed to the county jail, house of correction, etc., until such fines have been paid. No imprisonment, however, shall exceed six months for any one offense. The city council has the power to provide that every person so committed shall work at suitable labor not to exceed ten hours each day; they shall be allowed the sum of fifty cents for each day worked to apply on the fines and costs. R. S., ch. 24, sec. 299.

BASTARDY AND ILLEGITIMATES.

COMPLAINT BY MOTHER.—Complaint may be made by an unmarried woman who shall be pregnant or delivered of a child, before a justice of the peace or in the Municipal Court in the City of Chicago, accusing a person of being the father of a bastard child. R. S., ch. 17, sec. 1.

Sec. 4. TRIAL.—The Municipal Court shall try the issue whether or not the person charged as aforesaid is the real father of the child. (See R. S. ch. 37, Sec. 265, Sixth Class (d).)

Sec. 6. WITNESSES.—The parties to the proceeding may be witnesses.

Sec. 7. JUDGMENT FOR DEFENDANT.—If the defendant is found not guilty the woman making the complaint shall pay the costs, and judgment shall be entered therefor, and execution may issue thereupon.

Sec. 8. JUDGMENT AGAINST DEFENDANT.—If the defendant is found guilty he may be ordered to pay a sum of money not exceeding $100 for the first year after the birth of such child, and a sum not exceeding $50 yearly for nine years thereafter, for the support and maintenance of the child. Bond may be ordered for the security of the payment of said judgment.

Sec. 9. COMMITMENT.—In case of failure to give security the defendant may be committed to jail, from which he cannot be discharged for insolvency or inability to give bond within six months after commitment.

Sec. 10. MONEY, HOW USED.—The money received must be appropriated to the support of the child as directed by the court.

Sec. 13. CUSTODY OF CHILD.—The reputed father of the child has no right to the custody of the child where the mother wishes to retain control of it, until the child is ten years of age.

Sec. 14. CHILD DYING.—If at any time it be suggested to the court that the child has died, or was never born alive, any bond given shall thenceforth be void.

Sec. 15. MARRIAGE OF PARENTS—LEGITIMATED.—If the mother and reputed father of the bastard child intermarry after the birth of said child, it shall be deemed and held a legitimate child.

LIMITATION.—Prosecution under this act must be started within two years from the birth of the bastard child, except that while the person accused shall be absent from the state, time shall not be computed. Sec. 16.

MOTHER MAY RELEASE.—With the written consent of the County Court the mother of a bastard child can release the reputed father upon the payment of any sum to her. She can release the reputed father without the consent of court upon the payment of not less than $400. Sec. 17.

CONCEALING DEATH OF BASTARD—PUNISHMENT.—Any woman who endeavors in any way to conceal the death of a child which, if born alive, would be a bastard, whether it shall have been murdered or not, shall be confined in the county jail not exceeding one year. Act does not prevent such mother from being punished for murder of such child. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 44.

DESCENT—ILLEGITIMATES.—An illegitimate child shall be heir of its mother and of any person from whom its mother might inherit, if living; the lawful issue an illegitimate person shall take by descent any estate which the parent would have taken, if living. R. S., ch. 39, sec. 2.

(For further information see the statutes.)

CHILD LEGITIMATED.—An illegitimate child whose parents have intermarried and whose father has acknowledged it as his child shall be considered legitimate. Sec. 3.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

BILLIARDS AND POOL—MINORS NOT TO PLAY.—No person who keeps, conducts or operates any billiard or pool table for profit or who conducts or operates any room wherein is kept or operated for profit any billiard or pool table, shall permit or allow any minor under 18 years of age to play thereon or to be or re- R. M. C., sec. 168.

main in such premises. Penalty: Fine of not less than $10, nor more than $50.

Any such minor found playing on any such billiard or pool table or found in any such pool or billiard room shall be fined not less than $5 nor more than $50.

CANDY STORES.

Amend. III to R. M. C., sec. 1338.

SELLING LIQUOR IN CANDY STORES, ETC.—No license shall be issued for the purpose of keeping a saloon or dram shop in connection with a candy store, ice cream parlor, fruit store or bakery; nor shall intoxicating liquors be sold in any such place.

Amend. to R. M. C., p. 110.

CANDY CONTAINING INTOXICATING LIQUORS —SALE FORBIDDEN.—No person, firm or corporation shall produce, sell or give away or have in his or its possession for the purpose of selling, etc., any candy or other confectionery which contains any kind of intoxicating liquors or which contains any substance that imparts to such confectionery color, flavor or aroma, unless such substance is wholly a vegetable product and is not injurious to health.

The health department shall inspect all candy stores in the city, and cause the arrest of persons violating this ordinance.

Penalty for violation: Fine from $10 to $200 for each offense.

CITY COUNCILS.

R. S., ch. 24, sec. 62.

POWERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—The city council in cities, and the president and the board of trustees in villages, shall have, among others, the following powers:

Forty-first. To license, tax, regulate, suppress and prohibit hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, keepers of ordinaries, theatricals and other exhibitions, shows and amusements and to revoke such license at pleasure.

Forty-fifth. To suppress bawdy and disorderly houses, houses of ill-fame or assignation, within the limits of the city or within three miles of the outer boundaries of the city; also to suppress gambling, lottery and all fraudulent devices and practices; and to prohibit the sale or exhibition of obscene or immoral publications, prints, pictures or illustrations.

Forty-sixth. To license, regulate, prohibit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating malt, vinous, mixed or fermented liquor.

Forty-eighth. The city council shall have the power to forbid and punish the selling or giving away of any intoxicating liquors to any minor, apprentice or servant, or insane, idiotic or distracted person, habitual drunkard or person intoxicated.

Fifty-eighth. To regulate places of amusement.

Fifty-ninth. To prevent intoxication, etc., and all disorderly conduct.

Ninety-fifth. To tax, license and regulate second-hand and junk stores and to forbid their purchasing or receiving from minors, without the written consent of their parents or guardians, any article whatsoever.

Ninety-seventh. To pass all ordinances, rules, etc., to carry into effect the powers granted the cities, with fines not to exceed $200 and imprisonment not to exceed six months, for one offense.

CHILD LABOR.

CERTAIN EMPLOYMENTS OF CHILDREN FORBIDDEN.—It shall be unlawful for any person having the care, custody or control of any child under the age of 14 years to exhibit, use or employ, sell, apprentice, give away or let out any such child to any person in or for the vocation of singing, playing on musical instruments, rope or wire walking, dancing, begging or peddling, R. S., ch. 38, sec. 42a.

or as a gymnast, contortionist, rider or acrobat in any place whatsoever, or for any obscene, indecent, or immoral purpose, exhibition or practice whatsoever, or for or in any business or exhibition injurious to the health or dangerous to the life or limb of such child, or cause, procure or encourage any such child to engage therein. Engagement of children to sing in churches, schools, etc., excepted.

Sec. 42b. UNLAWFUL TO EXHIBIT.—Practically same as Sec. 42a.

Sec. 42c. ORDER AS TO CUSTODY.—When it shall appear to the court that a child has been engaged or used in violation of Sec. 42a, or anyone having the custody of a child shall have been convicted of a criminal assault upon such child, if the court deems it desirable that such person shall be deprived of the custody of the child, such child shall thereafter be deemed to be in the custody of the court, and the court may make such order as to the custody thereof as now is or hereafter may be provided by law in cases of vagrant, truant, disorderly, pauper, or destitute children.

Sec. 42d. ENDANGERING LIFE OR HEALTH.—It is unlawful for any person to permit the life of any child in his or her custody to be endangered, or its health to be injured.

Sec. 42e. PENALTY.—For a first offense, fine not exceeding $100 or imprisonment in the county jail, or both. For second or subsequent offense, fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in penitentiary not exceeding two years, or both.

R. S., ch. 48, sec. 20. CHILD LABOR—CHILD UNDER 14.—A child under 14 years of age shall not be employed, permitted or suffered to work at any gainful occupation in a theater, concert hall or place of amusement where intoxicating liquors are sold or in any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment,

bowling alley, passenger or freight elevator, factory of work shop, or as a messenger or driver therefor, in this state. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed at any work performed for any compensation, to whomsoever payable, during any portion of any month when the public schools of the city in which he or she resides are in session, nor be employed before seven o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening. No child shall be allowed to work more than eight hours per day.

REGISTER.—Every person, firm or corporation employing minors over 14 years and under 16 years of age in any mercantile institution, store, office, hotel, laundry, manufacturing establishment, bowling alley, theater, concert hall, or place of amusement, passenger or freight elevator, factory or work shop, or as messenger or driver therefor, shall keep a register in such place in which shall be recorded the name, age and place of residence of every child so employed. No person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit to work any child over 14 years and under 16 years of age in any of the above-mentioned places unless an age and school certificate, approved as hereinafter provided, is first produced and placed on file in such place of business. Sec. 20a.

WALL LISTS.—There shall be posted in a conspicuous place in every room in every establishment employing five or more children over the age of 14 and under the age of 16 years, in any of the foregoing employments, a list containing the name, age and place of residence of every such person employed or permitted to work in such room. Sec. 20b.

AGE AND SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.—Children over 14 and under 16 years of age shall not be employed in any of the above-mentioned employments unless an age and school certificate Sec. 20c.

is first produced and placed on file in such place of business, accessible to any State Factory Inspector, and unless a complete list of minors under the age of 16 years employed in such place who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences is kept on file and produced on demand of said inspectors, except when such child is attending night school.

Sec. 20d. AGE AND SCHOOL CERTIFICATES—HOW APPROVED.—Age and school certificates shall be approved by the Superintendent of Schools or some person authorized by him in writing, or authorized by the School Board. Superintendents or principals of parochial schools shall have the same rights and powers as a superintendent of public schools. Members of a School Board shall have no authority to issue certificates for children about to enter their own establishments. Persons approving these certificates shall have power to administer oaths, but no fee shall be charged.

Sec. 20e. PROOF OF AGE.—An age and school certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, a certificate of birth or baptism, the register of birth with a town or city clerk, or the records of the public or parochial schools, that such child is of the age stated in the certificate. If such proof is not obtainable, the parent or guardian shall make oath before the Juvenile or County Court as to the age of such child, and the court may issue a certificate.

Sec. 20f. EMPLOYMENT TICKET.—No age and school certificate shall issue except upon the presentation of a school attendance certificate properly filled out and signed. A duplicate of all age and school certificates shall be forwarded to the State Factory Inspector. (For forms of a school certificate, evening school attendance certificate

and an age and school certificate, see this section in the Revised Statutes.)

ILLITERACY.—In case a child cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences the certificate shall continue as follows, after the word *sentences:* "I hereby certify that (he or she) is regularly attending the (name of public, parochial or evening school)." The certificate shall continue in force just as long as the regular attendance of said child at said evening school is certified weekly by the teacher and principal of said school.

EVENING SCHOOL.—Where there is no evening school, an age and school certificate shall not be approved for a child under 16 years of age who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences. This also applies when there are no evening schools in session. The certificate of the principal shall be *prima facie* evidence as to the literacy or illiteracy of the child.

SCHOOLING REQUIRED.—No one shall employ, nor shall a parent or guardian permit to be employed, any minor over 14 years and under 16 years of age, who cannot read at sight and write legibly simple sentences, while a public evening school is maintained in the city, unless such minor is a regular attendant at such school. Sec. 20g.

DUTIES OF STATE INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES. —The State Factory Inspector shall visit all places where minors are employed to ascertain whether or not there are violations of this act. Sec. 20h.

HOURS OF LABOR.—No person under 16 years of age shall be employed more than 48 hours in one week, nor more than 8 hours in one day; or before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 7 o'clock at night. Every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where minors are employed a notice stating the hours required of them each day, the hours of commencing and stopping work, and the hours for Sec. 20i.

meals. A form of such notice shall be furnished the State Factory Inspector.

Sec. 20j. EMPLOYMENTS FORBIDDEN CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE.—No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed at sewing belts or to assist at sewing belts, in any capacity whatever; nor shall any child adjust any belt to any machinery; they shall not oil or assist in oiling, wiping or cleaning machinery; they shall not operate or assist in operating circular or band saws, wood shapers, wood jointers, planers, sandpaper or wood polishing machinery, emery or polishing wheels, used for polishing metal, wood-turning or boring machinery, stamping machines in sheet metal or tinware manufacturing, stamping machines in washer and nut factories, operating corrugating rolls such as are used in roofing factories, nor shall they be employed in operating any passenger or freight elevators, steam boilers, steam machinery, or other steam generating apparatus, or as pin boys in any bowling alley; they shall not operate or assist in operating dough brakes or cracker machinery; wire or iron straightening machinery; nor shall they operate or assist in operating rolling machinery, punches or shears, washing, grinding or mixing mill or calendar rolls in rubber manufacturing, nor shall they operate or assist in operating laundry machinery; nor shall children be employed in any capacity in preparing any composition in which dangerous or poisonous acids are used, and they shall not be employed in any capacity in the manufacture of paints, colors or white lead; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in operating or assisting to operate any passenger or freight elevators; nor shall they be employed in any capacity whatever in the manufacture of goods for immoral purposes, or any other employment that may be considered dangerous to their lives or limbs, or where their health may be injured or morals

depraved; nor in any theater, concert hall or place of amusement wherein intoxicating liquors are sold; nor shall females under 16 years of age be employed in any capacity where such employment compels them to remain standing constantly.

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF EMPLOYMENT.— The presence of a child under 16 years of age in any manufacturing establishment shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of its employment there. Sec. 20k.

ENFORCEMENT OF THIS ACT.—The State Factory Inspector shall enforce the provisions of this act and prosecute all violations of the same. He and his deputies are authorized to visit and inspect all places covered by this act. Sec. 20l.

PENALTY.—Whoever, having under his control a child under 16 years of age, permits such child to be employed in violation of the provisions of this act, shall for each offense be fined not less than $5 nor more than $25, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid. Sec. 20m.

Failure to produce to Factory Inspector age and school certificates or lists required by this act is a violation of the same. Penalty: fine not less than $5 nor more than $50. Any person certifying to any material false statement in the certificates provided for by this act, thereby violates the same. Penalty: not less than $5 nor more than $100 fine.

Any firm or corporation violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this act or refusing admittance to premises to the Factory Inspector shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty: fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100.

CHILD UNDER 14 NOT TO BE EMPLOYED.— No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, or factory or workshop in this state. Every person, firm Sec. 24.

or corporation employing children shall keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every person employed under the age of 16 years; and no person, firm or corporation shall employ any child over 14 and under 16 years in any manufacturing establishment, etc., unless an affidavit of the parent or guardian, stating the age, date and place of birth of such child, is first placed on file; said register and affidavits may be inspected by the Factory Inspector. Factory Inspector may demand at any time a certificate of physical fitness from some regular physician, in cases of children who appear physically unable to perform the labor at which they may be engaged. In case minor cannot obtain such certificate Inspector shall have power to prohibit the employment of such child.

Sec. 36. HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT—CHILDREN UNDER 16.—No person under 16 years shall be employed or suffered to work for wages at any gainful occupation more than sixty hours per week or ten hours in any one day.

Sec. 37. EVIDENCE OF EMPLOYMENT.—The presence of any person under 16 years in any manufacturing establishment, etc., shall constitute *prima facie* evidence of his employment therein.

Sec. 38. EXTRA HAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENT.—No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed, or permitted or suffered to work by any person, firm or corporation in this state at such extra hazardous employment whereby its life or limb is in danger, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved. (For penalty see Sec. 41 of this act.)

R. M. C., sec. 1446. CRUELTY TO CHILDREN — EXHIBITION.—Practically same as Sec. 42a, Criminal Code, R. S. It adds that the vocations enumerated shall not be followed in any saloons, or in the streets or alleys.

LIFE OR HEALTH ENDANGERED.—No person shall take or receive any child under 14 years of age for any employment dangerous to health. Sec. 1447.

PENALTY.—Any person violating 1446 and 1447 *supra,* or who is guilty of cruelty to any child (1) by cruelly beating, torturing, overworking, etc.; (2) by unnecessarily failing to provide any child in his charge with proper food, drink, shelter or raiment; (3) by abandoning any child; (4) by willfully and unnecessarily exposing to the inclemency of the weather or by injuring in any manner such child in health or limb, shall be fined from $5 to $100 for each offense. Sec. 1448.

MINORS EMPLOYED IN PAWN SHOPS.—No pawn broker shall employ minors under 16 years of age to take pledges in pawn for him. Sec. 1586.

COCAINE AND OPIUM.

SALE OF COCAINE FORBIDDEN.—It shall be unlawful for any druggist or other person to retail, sell or give away, any cocaine, alpha or beta, eucaine, or any salt or any compound or derivative of the foregoing substances, except upon the written prescription of a duly registered physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed, and the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person, firm or corporation where the same shall have been filled, and it shall be filled but once, and of it no copy shall be taken, and the original shall at all times be open to the inspection of the prescriber, to the State Board of Pharmacy, and all officers of the law. The above does not interfere with the sale of the foregoing drugs at wholesale upon the written order of a licensed pharmacist, etc., *provided* the wholesale dealer affixes to the bottle or package containing the article sold a label displaying the R. S., ch. 91, sec. 32a.

name and quantity of the substance and the word "poison," with the name of business and the seller all printed in red ink. The wholesale dealer shall, before delivering any of the articles, make an entry of the sale in a proper book, giving the date of sale, the quantity, name and form in which sold, the name and address of the purchaser, and the name of the person making the entry. Said books to be open for proper inspection.

Counc. Proceedings for 1910, p. 2591.

COCAINE AND OTHER DRUGS—SALE FORBIDDEN.—No person shall sell or give away any morphine, cocaine, or any compound thereof, etc., except upon the written prescription of a physician, which prescription shall contain the name and address of the person for whom prescribed and the date the same shall have been filled, and shall be permanently retained on file by the person where the same shall have been filled and it shall be filled but once and of it no copy shall be taken and the original shall at all times be open to the inspection of the prescriber, the State Board of Pharmacy and all officers of the law.

The above does not apply to selling at wholesale upon the written order of the pharmacist, physician, or dentist, etc. The wholesale dealer shall keep a book containing the names of purchasers, which shall always be open for inspection.

It shall be unlawful for any person to prescribe, sell or offer for sale any morphine, cocaine or any compound thereof to anyone addicted to the habitual use of the same.

Penalty: fine of $50 to $200.

R. M. C., sec. 1473.

OPIUM SMOKING ROOMS.—Opium smoking or inhaling rooms are forbidden. Any person guilty of maintaining such place may be fined from $5 to $100 and all articles and paraphernalia used for the purpose of smoking opium shall be confiscated.

CONTINUANCE FOR EVIDENCE.—A motion for the continuance of a case on account of the absence of material evidence must be supported by an affidavit showing that due diligence has been used to obtain such evidence or the want of time to get it and of what particular facts the same consists, the place of residence of the witness, if known, and that if further time is given such evidence can be procured. R. S., ch. 110, sec. 62.

IMMATERIAL EVIDENCE — AFFIDAVIT ADMITTED.—If the court is satisfied that such evidence is immaterial or if the other party will admit the affidavit in evidence, the case shall not be postponed. Sec. 63.

EFFECT OF ADMITTING AFFIDAVIT.—The party admitting such affidavit admits only that if the absent witness were present he would testify as alleged in the affidavit; the statements in such affidavit may be controverted or the witness impeached the same as if he were present and examined in open court. Sec. 64.

CONTINUANCE IN TIME OF WAR.—There may be a continuance of the case if the defendant is in the military service of the United States, or of this state in time of war or insurrection, if defendant's appearance is necessary, or if it appears by affidavit that any party or attorney in the case is a member of the legislature and in actual attendance on the sessions thereof and that the attendance of such parties or attorney is necessary to a fair and proper trial of such suit; when a case is so continued no trial or other proceedings shall be had until ten days after the adjournment of the legislature. Secs. 65 and 66.

CASES EXCEPTED.—The foregoing section shall not apply to applications for continuance because of the absence of any attorney who shall not have been actually employed in such Sec. 67.

suit prior to the commencement of such session of the general assembly.

CONTRIBUTING TO DEPENDENCY OR DELINQUENCY OF CHILDREN.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 42hb.

PENALTY FOR CONTRIBUTING TO DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN—SUSPENSION OF SENTENCE.—Any parent or parents, or legal guardian or person having the custody of any dependent, neglected or delinquent child, as defined by the statutes of this state, or any other person who shall knowingly or willfully encourage, aid, cause, abet or connive at such state of dependency, neglect or delinquency, or shall knowingly or willfully do any act or acts that directly produce, promote, or contribute to the conditions which render such child a dependent, neglected or delinquent child as so defined, or who, having the custody of such child, shall, when able to do so, willfully neglect to do that which will directly tend to prevent such state of dependency, neglect or delinquency, or to remove the conditions which render such child either a neglected, dependent or delinquent child, as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than $200, or by imprisonment in the county jail, house of correction, or work house, for not more than 12 months, or both by such fine and imprisonment; *provided,* that instead of imposing the punishment hereinbefore provided, the court shall have the power to enter an order suspending sentence and releasing the defendant, on probation, for the space of one year, upon his or her entering into a recognizance, with or without sureties, in such sums as the court may direct. The condition of the recognizance shall be such that if the defendant shall make his or her personal appearance in court whenever ordered to do so

within a year, and shall provide and care for such dependent, neglected or delinquent child in such manner as to prevent a continuance or repetition of such state of dependency, neglect or delinquency, or as otherwise may be directed by the court, and shall further comply with the terms of such order, then the recognizance shall be void, otherwise of full force and effect. If the court be satisfied, by information and due proof under oath, that at any time during the year the defendant has violated the terms of such order, it may forthwith revoke such order and sentence him or her under the original conviction. Unless so sentenced, the defendant shall, at the end of such year, be discharged, and such conviction shall be void.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN.

PENALTY FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN.— Any person 17 years of age or older who takes or attempts to take any immoral, improper or indecent liberties with any child of either sex under the age of 15 years with the intent of arousing, appealing to or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of either such person or such child, or who shall commit or attempt to commit any lewd or lascivious acts upon the body of such child, with aforesaid intent, or any person who shall entice, allure or persuade any such child to any place whatever for the purpose of taking any such immoral or indecent liberties, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than twenty years. Act does not apply to offenses constituting incest, rape, seduction, sodomy, or other infamous crimes. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 42ha.

CRIME AGAINST NATURE.—The infamous crime against nature, either with man or beast, is punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than ten years. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 47.

CRIMES—DEFINITIONS.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 277. FELONY.—A felony is an offense punishable with death or imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Sec. 278. MISDEMEANOR.—Every other offense is a misdemeanor.

Sec. 280. WHAT CONSTITUTES AN OFFENSE.—In the commission of a criminal offense there is the joint operation of act and intention, or criminal negligence.

Sec. 274. ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT.—He who stands by and aids, or not being present, aiding, hath advised, encouraged or abetted the perpetration of a crime, is an accessory before the fact and punishable as a principal.

Sec. 276. ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT.—Every person not standing in the relation of husband or wife, parent or child, brother or sister who knows the fact and conceals it, or who harbors the principal, is an accessory after the fact, and punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or fine not exceeding $200.

Sec. 273. ATTEMPT TO COMMIT AN OFFENSE.—Whoever attempts to commit an offense prohibited by law and does any act towards it, but fails or is intercepted or prevented in its execution, where no express provision is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, shall be punished when the offense thus attempted is a felony, by imprisonment in the penitentiary from one to five years; in all other cases by fine not exceeding $300, or by confinement in the county jail not exceeding six months.

CRIMES—WHO NOT GUILTY.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 283. INFANT.—An infant under the age of 10 years shall not be found guilty of any crime or misdemeanor.

INSANITY.—An insane person without lucid intervals shall not be found guilty of any crime with which he may be charged. Sec. 284.

IDIOCY.—An idiot shall not be guilty of any crime with which he may be charged. Sec. 286.

COUNSELING INFANT OR IDIOT TO COMMIT CRIME.—Any person encouraging an infant under the age of ten years or an idiot to commit an offense shall be prosecuted for such offense as a principal. Sec. 287.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN AND OTHERS.—Any person willfully and unnecessarily exposing to the inclemency of the weather, or injuring the health of any child under his or her legal control, is punishable by fine not exceeding $500, or imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years. (See also Sec. 42d, p. 26, and Sec. 1448, p. 33, *supra.*) R. S., ch. 38, sec. 53.

CUSTODY AND SUPPORT OF CHILDREN.

DIVORCE—CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.—During the pendency of a divorce suit, on application of either party the court may enter such order concerning the custody of the minor children as may be deemed for the benefit of the children. R. S., ch. 40, sec. 13.

CUSTODY AND SUPPORT OF CHILDREN.—After a decree of divorce, the court may make such order touching the maintenance, care, custody and support of the children concerned as shall be fit, reasonable and just. Decree may be altered at any time, if advisable. Sec. 18.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.—If the husband abandons the wife she is entitled to the custody of the minor children unless the court shall otherwise direct. They cannot be deprived improperly of their homestead. R. S., ch. 68, sec. 16.

R. S., ch. 3, sec. 77.

ALLOWANCE TO CHILDREN.—Whenever a housekeeper or the head of the family dies leaving no widow or husband surviving, but leaving children, there should be allowed to the children of the deceased residing with him or her at the time of death the amount of property and money which the law provides should be allowed to the widow for herself and children, which shall not be less than $500 for the widow and an additional sum, not to exceed $200, for each minor child under 18 years at the time of the death of such person. Personal property may be taken in lieu of the money.

R. S., ch. 68, sec. 15.

EXPENSES OF FAMILY. — The expenses of the family and of the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or of either of them, in favor of the creditors thereof, and they may be sued jointly or separately.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 55.

PUNISHMENT.—Whoever shall be guilty of open lewdness, disorderly conduct or other notorious act of public indecency, tending to debauch the public morals, shall be fined not exceeding $200.

Sec. 56.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Whoever wilfully disturbs the peace and quiet of a neighborhood or family by loud or unusual noises, threatening, quarreling, fighting, or in any other manner, or whoever shall carry concealed weapons, or display any deadly weapon in a threatening manner, shall be fined not exceeding $100.

R. M. C., sec. 1454.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—All persons who shall make, aid, countenance or assist in making any improper noise, riot, disturbance, breach of the peace or diversion tending to a breach of the peace; all persons who shall collect in crowds for unlawful purposes or for any purpose to the annoyance and disturbance of other per-

sons; all persons who are idle and dissolute and go about begging;.....all persons who are found in houses of ill fame or gaming houses; all persons lodging in or found in out-houses, sheds, etc., or unoccupied buildings, or underneath sidewalks, or lodging in open air and not giving good account of themselves;.....all persons who shall engage in any fraudulent scheme, device or trick to obtain money or other valuable thing, or who shall aid or abet or in any manner be concerned therein;.....all persons found loitering about in any hotel, block, bar room, dram shop, gambling house or disorderly house or wandering about the streets without any known lawful means of support or without being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves; all persons carrying deadly weapons or known to be thieves or criminals who are found lounging in or prowling or loitering around any railroad depot, place of amusement, auction room, hotel, store, shop, public conveyance, public gathering, court room, or any public place and who are unable to give a reasonable excuse for being so found, shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct. Penalty: fine of $100 to $200.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

CREATION OF FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES. —Section provides for the creation of free employment offices. R. S., ch. 48, sec. 53.

NO FEE TO BE CHARGED PERSON APPLYING FOR EMPLOYMENT.—No fee shall be charged a person applying for employment through free employment offices, and any superintendent or clerk who shall accept same from any applicant shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than $25, nor more than $50, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than 30 days. Sec. 59.

Session Laws for 1909, p. 213.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.—No person shall open or carry on any employment agency without having procured a license. Persons so doing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Penalty: fine of $50 to $200, or, on failure to pay the fine, imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Every license shall contain the name and street address of the person licensed and date of issue. No such agency shall be located on premises where intoxicating liquors are sold, except restaurants in office buildings. Licenses shall run for one year unless sooner revoked.

p. 214.

BOND.—Persons procuring licenses must give bond. Any person aggrieved by the misconduct of any such licensed person may maintain action upon the bond of the employment agency in any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed.

p. 215.

REGISTER.—Every such licensed person shall keep a register in which shall be entered the dates of accepted applications for employment, name and address of the applicant to whom employment is offered or promised, and also of the person to whom applicant is sent for employment, and amount of the fee received. Information as to applications for help shall be entered in a different book.

p. 215.

FEES.—A registration fee, not to exceed $2, may be charged, for which a receipt must be given showing name of applicant, date of payment and character of position or help applied for. Such fee shall be returned to any applicant after thirty and within sixty days from date of receipt, less the amount actually expended by the agency, for which an itemized account must be presented to the applicant upon request, if no position has been furnished to the applicant. A further fee, which may be agreed upon between the applicant and the agency, pay-

able at a time agreed upon in writing, may be received by the agency before a position has been tendered to the applicant, but if the position so tendered is not accepted by or given such applicant, such fee, upon request, shall be refunded within three days after demand. Receipt must be given for this additional fee. If an employee is discharged within one week without his fault, another position shall be furnished or three-fifths of the fees paid by him returned. Any agency sending persons as contract laborers out of the city shall give such persons cards on which is written in a languauge with which such laborers are familiar, the following: name and address of the employer, nature of the work to be performed, wages offered, destination of the person employed, terms of transportation and probable duration of employment.

CHARACTER OF EMPLOYMENT—PLACES OF ILL FAME.—No agency shall send any female help or servants or inmate or performer to any questionable place or place of bad repute, house of ill fame, or to any place of amusement kept for immoral purposes, the character of which such licensed person knows, either actually or by reputation. p. 216.

EMPLOYMENT FOR CHILDREN.—No licensed person shall accept any application made by or on behalf of any child or shall place any child in violation of the child labor law. Penalty for above, fine of from $50 to $200, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and the revocation of the license. p. 217.

ENFORCEMENT.—This act shall be enforced by the State Board of Commissioners of Labor and the Chief Inspector of Private Employment Agencies. p. 218

EXECUTOR.

MINOR MAY BE EXECUTOR.—A person of the age of 17 years, of sound mind and memory, R. S., ch. 3, sec. 3.

may be appointed executor. But such person cannot serve in such capacity during his minority.

EXPLOSIVES.

Amend. to R. M. C., p. 226.

EXPLOSIVES—SALE TO MINORS FORBIDDEN.—It is unlawful to sell any kind of dangerous explosives to minors under 18 years of age. Penalty: fine of from $50 to $200.

EXTRADITION.

R. S., ch. 60, sec. 8.

FUGITIVES FROM THIS STATE—WARRANT.—Whenever the executive of this state shall demand a fugitive from justice from any other state he shall issue his warrant to some messenger, commanding him to receive the fugitive and convey him to the sheriff of the county where the offense was committed.

Sec. 9.

MANNER OF APPLYING FOR REQUISITION.—Application to the governor for requisition for the return of a fugitive from justice shall be by petition in which shall be stated the name of the fugitive and the crime charged, the county in which the crime is alleged to have been committed, the time when fugitive fled, the state to which he has fled, giving facts and circumstances tending to show the whereabouts of the fugitive at the time of the application. Petition must be verified by affidavit and have endorsed on it the certificate of the judge of the county court where the crime is alleged to have been committed, that the ends of justice require the return of such fugitive.

Sec. 11.

EXPENSES OF REQUISITION.—When the punishment of a crime shall be confinement in the penitentiary the expense shall be paid out of the state treasury on the certificate of the governor and the warrant of the auditor; in all other cases it shall be paid out of the county treasury of the county where the crime is alleged to have

been committed. The expenses shall be the fees paid to the officers of the state on whose governor the requisition is made and not exceeding twelve cents per mile for all necessary traveling in returning such fugitive. Such accounts must be verified by affidavit and certified to by the judge of the county court before they shall be certified by the governor or paid by the county.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.—No fireworks, firecrackers, torpedoes, etc., or other thing containing any substance of an explosive nature intended to be used as fireworks shall be discharged within the city except on the Fourth of July; *provided,* however, that pyrotechnic displays of fireworks may be permitted under a license. Penalty: fine of $5 to $200. Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 2389.

FLIPPING CARS.

FLIPPING CARS.—No minor under 18 years of age shall climb upon or cling to any street car or railroad car of any kind while the same is in motion, under a penalty of from $2 to $10. R. M. C., sec. 1437.

FRUIT STORES AND ICE CREAM PARLORS.

FRUIT STORES AND ICE CREAM PARLORS TO BE LICENSED.—No one shall keep or manage a retail fruit store or ice cream parlor without a license. Amend. to R. M. C., p. 121.

All applicants for such licenses shall furnish bond conditioned that they will faithfully observe and obey all laws of the state and ordinances of the city. Every such place shall be open to inspection by the probation officers at all times it is open for business.

It shall be unlawful for any person owning, conducting or managing a retail fruit store or ice cream parlor to allow any male person under

the age of 21 or any female person under the age of 18 to be or remain in such place between the hours of 10 p. m. and 7 a. m., unless accompanied by one or both parents; or to maintain or to have any curtains or screens or partitions of any kind that will serve to divide such place into small rooms or compartments. Penalty: fine of from $5 to $100 for each offense.

GAMING.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 61a.

PLAYING CARDS, ETC., IN SALOONS BY MINORS.—All saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold, in which minors are permitted to play with cards, dice, etc., are hereby declared to be disorderly houses. Every keeper of such saloon shall, for the first offense, be fined not exceeding $50; for any subsequent offense, not exceeding $100, or such person shall be imprisoned not exceeding 30 days for first offense and 60 days for any subsequent offense.

Sec. 126.

GAMING.—Whoever shall play for money or other valuable thing, at any game with cards, dice, checks, or at billiards, or with any other article, instrument, or thing whatsoever, which may be used for the purpose of betting upon, or shall bet on any game others may be playing, shall be fined not exceeding $100, and not less than $10.

Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 1812.

GAMBLING PROHIBITED.—No person shall engage in gambling for money or other valuable thing either as keeper, dealer or player, etc., under a penalty of not to exceed $200.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 127.

GAMING HOUSE.—It is unlawful for anyone to keep a gaming house or to procure or to permit persons to play for money in a building, etc., occupied by him, or to keep apparatus for gambling purposes, or to rent premises for gambling purposes. Penalty: first offense, fine of not less than $100; second offense, fine of not less than $500 and confinement in county jail for not

less than six months; third offense, fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment in penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than five years.

GAMING IN TAVERN.—It shall be unlawful for a tavern keeper or victualer to carry on or allow to be carried on gambling of any kind, for the purpose of amusement or otherwise, upon premises occupied by him. Sec. 128.

GAMBLING PLACES.—Every house or place kept for gambling purposes is hereby declared to be a common nuisance. Every person conducting such a place shall be fined not less than $25 nor more than $200 for each offense. R. M. C., sec. 905.

DUTY OF POLICE.—The police shall give information to the mayor of all gambling found and shall suppress gambling so far as possible. Sec. 907.

ILL-GOVERNED PLACES.—Every common or ill-governed house kept by any person licensed under this article where any game of chance is permitted is hereby declared a public nuisance. Penalty: $5 to $100 fine. R. M. C., sec. 1344.

REVOCATION.—The mayor may revoke any license granted under this article whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction that the licensee has violated the ordinance or any condition of his bond. Sec. 1345.

GAMBLING IN SALOONS.—Minors that gamble in saloons shall be fined not more than $100 for each offense. R. M. C., sec. 1435.

PROHIBITS USE OF SLOT MACHINES, ETC.—Whoever in any room, saloon, building, etc., operates, keeps, owns, rents, or uses any slot machine, clock, etc., upon which money is staked or hazarded, or into which money is paid or played upon chance, or upon the results of the action of which, money or other valuable thing is staked, bet, etc., shall be fined not less than $100 for a first offense, and for second offense not less than $500 and confined in county jail R. S., ch. 38, sec. 137f.

for not less than six months, and for third offense shall be fined not less than $500 and imprisoned in penitentiary not less than two nor more than four years.

Sec. 137g. DECLARED A GAMBLING DEVICE—CONFISCATION.—Every such slot machine, clock, etc., is hereby declared a gambling device and shall be subject to seizure, confiscation and destruction, by any municipal authority.

Sec. 137h. PENALTY FOR HAVING IN POSSESSION.—Every owner, occupant, lessee or other person in possession of premises where gambling devices are located, is subject to criminal process.

R. M. C., sec. 912. SLOT MACHINES PROHIBITED.—No person shall keep, own or operate upon any premises or any part thereof any clock, "joker," tape or slot machine or other device of any kind whatsoever upon, in or by or through which money is staked or hazarded. Penalty for violation of this act, fine of not less than $25 nor more than $200. Every day on which any such machine may be operated constitutes a separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 913. LOTTERY AND POLICY SHOPS PROHIBITED.—This section forbids any kind of lottery or policy drawing in which there is an element of chance.

GUARDIAN AND WARD.

R. S., ch. 64, sec. 1. GUARDIAN AND WARD—WHO MINORS.—Males of the age of 21 and females of the age of 18 years shall be considered of full age for all purposes.

Sec. 3. NOMINATION.—If a minor is under the age of 14 years the County Court may nominate and appoint his guardian. If he is above that age he may nominate his own guardian.

Sec. 4. CUSTODY.—The guardian of a minor shall have, under the direction of the court, the custody, nurture and tuition of his ward and the care and

management of his estate; but the parents, or surviving parent, of the minor, if fit persons, and competent to transact their own business, shall be entitled to the custody of the person of the minor and the direction of his education. If father and mother live apart the court may award the custody and education to either parent or some other person.

TESTAMENTARY GUARDIAN.—The father, being of sound mind and memory, of a child to be born, or of any living child, may, by his last will, dispose of the custody and tuition of such child during its minority or for a less time. *Provided,* that the mother may not be deprived of her right to the custody of such child. The mother, if sole, or surviving the father, may in like manner dispose of the custody of the child. Sec. 5.

ESTATE.—The guardianship of the infant's estate may be appointed to one and the custody of the minor to another. Sec. 6.

EDUCATION OF WARD.—The guardian shall educate his ward. Sec. 20.

WARD PUT OUT AND EDUCATED.—Where the guardian does not see to it that the ward is taught to read and write, and the elementary rules of arithmetic, the court may put the ward out to some other person for the purpose of having him so educated. Sec. 21.

MARRIAGE OF FEMALE WARD.—The marriage of a female ward shall discharge the guardian from all right to her custody and education, but not to her property. Sec. 41.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.—Sections provide for the appointment of a public administrator for each county. Whenever any person dies, possessed of any real estate within this state or having any interest therein, has no relative or creditor within this state who will administer upon such estate, then it shall be the duty of a R. S., ch. 3, sec. 44-50.

public administrator upon appointment by the County Court to administer such estate.

HABEAS CORPUS.

R. S., ch. 65, sec. 1.

HABEAS CORPUS.—WHO MAY PROSECUTE.—Every person imprisoned or otherwise restrained of his liberty, except as is otherwise provided by law, may prosecute a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain relief from such imprisonment or restraint if it prove to be unlawful.

HAND ORGANS.

R. M. C., sec. 1453.

THE USE OF HAND ORGAN OR OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—The use of hand organ or other musical instrument for pay in the streets or public places before 9 o'clock a. m. or after 9 o'clock p. m. is forbidden. Penalty: fine of $10 to $25.

HEALTH.

R. M. C., sec. 1026.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH—SUPERVISION OF HEALTH COMMISSIONER.—Commissioner shall have and exercise a general supervision over the health and sanitary conditions of the city.

Sec. 1029.

DUTIES OF HEALTH COMMISSIONER.—It shall be the duty of the said commissioner to enforce all the laws of the state and ordinances of the city and all rules and regulations of the Department of Health in relation to the sanitary condition of the city and cause all nuisances to be abated with all reasonable promptness.

Sec. 1060.

IMPROPER USE OF BUILDINGS FORBIDDEN.—No person shall cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any building dangerous or prejudicial to health. The commissioner of health may inspect any building at any time.

Sec. 1061.

LEASING UNSANITARY BUILDING.—No person in possession or control of any building shall

lease any portion thereof or allow the same to be occupied as a dwelling or lodging house unless such premises are in a clean and wholesome condition as provided in this article.

ROOFS—DRAINAGE.—Roofs must not leak. Rainwater must not drip on the ground so as to cause dampness in the walls or yard. Sec. 1062.

UNSANITARY BUILDING — NUISANCE.— Any premises which by reason of unsanitary condition or infection with disease are unfit for human habitation or which are a source of sickness or which endanger the public health are hereby declared to constitute a public nuisance. Sec. 1065.

CLEANLINESS.—Every owner, lessee, tenant or manager of any tenement house, lodging house, boarding house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof to be put and to be kept in a clean and wholesome condition, and shall speedily cause every apartment in which any person shall sleep, dwell or work to be adequately lighted and ventilated. Sec. 1068.

CELLAR OR UNVENTILATED PLACE.—No person having the right and power to prevent the same shall knowingly cause or permit any person to sleep or remain in any cellar or in any place dangerous or prejudicial to health, because of want of ventilation or drainage or because of the presence of any poisonous, noxious or offensive substance or otherwise. Sec. 1069.

INFANTS HAVING INFLAMED EYES.—Midwives or nurses noticing that infants have inflamed or reddened eyes at any time within two weeks after birth must report such condition within six hours to a health officer or doctor. Penalty for not doing so, fine not to exceed $100 or imprisonment not to exceed six months. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 510.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, RULES OF DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CONCERNING.—There follow 90 different rules in regard to the duty of physicians and others as to contagious diseases, isola- Sup. III to R. M. C., p. 245-256.

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tion, milkmen, grocerymen and laundrymen going to houses where there are contagious diseases, disinfection and termination of cases, antitoxin, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, contagious diseases in schools, vaccination and epidemics.

Sup. III to R. M. C., sec. 1038.

ANTITOXIN—FREE TREATMENT.—The commissioner of health shall at all times keep antitoxin for the treatment of any dependent or deserving person who may apply for that purpose, and he shall without charge treat with antitoxin all such persons applying who in his opinion require such treatment.

R. S., ch. 126a, sec. 19.

DUTY OF PHYSICIANS TO REPORT BIRTHS.—It shall be the duty of every physician and midwife in the state who attends the birth of a child to make a report of such birth, with the name of the child and such other information as may be required by the State Board of Health, within 30 days after its occurrence, in writing, to the county clerk; *provided,* that in cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants reports may be made to the city commissioner of health instead of to the county clerk.

Sec. 22.

DUTY OF PHYSICIANS TO REPORT DEATHS.—It shall be the duty of every physician or midwife practicing in the state of Illinois to report, in writing, to the State Board of Health at Springfield the death of any of his or her patients within 30 days after the date of such death; *provided,* that no such report need be made in cities the ordinances of which require the issuance of burial or removal permits, which shall not be issued, however, before a report or certificate of the death shall be presented to the proper official.

Sec. 23.

DUTY OF CORONER TO REPORT DEATH.—The coroner must report deaths in the manner provided in the foregoing section and subject to the same conditions.

Sec. 31.

PENALTY.—Anyone violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a

misdemeanor and shall be fined from $10 to $100 or imprisoned in the county jail not to exceed 30 days, or shall suffer both such fine and imprisonment.

BOARDS OF HEALTH IN COUNTIES.—Provides for boards of health in counties, which boards shall make and enforce proper rules and regulations whenever there is a breaking out of any dangerously communicable diseases; they shall also have the power of quarantine. Such boards shall have power to do all acts and make all regulations which may be necessary or expedient for the promotion of health or the suppression of disease; also to provide gratuitous vaccination and disinfection. R. S., ch. 34, sec. 116.

HOME FOR JUVENILE FEMALE OFFENDERS.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HOME.—Authorizes the establishment and maintenance of a "State Home for Juvenile Offenders," the object of which shall be to provide for the maintenance, discipline and reformation of such girls as may be committed thereto as hereinafter provided. R. S., ch. 23, sec. 218.

N. B.—This home is at Geneva, Ill.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.—Any girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years who has been convicted of any offense which, if committed by an adult, is punishable by confinement in the house of correction, county jail or penitentiary, may be committed to the State Home for Juvenile Offenders for not less than one year or beyond the age of 21 years. The court has discretion, however, to send such offender to the county jail or house of correction. Sec. 231.

PETITION—COMMITMENT.—Provides for the trial in a court of record, by a jury of six persons, of any girl where a petition has been filed setting forth the offense charged against her or that she is a vagrant or without a proper home or means Sec. 232.

of subsistence or lives with or frequents the company of reputed thieves or other vicious persons, or is or has been in a house of ill fame, prison or workhouse, or setting forth any other facts of a similar nature. For purposes of convenience the state reformatory, in all legal proceedings and papers of any kind, may be designated "State Training School for Girls."

Sec. 235. No Imbecile Admitted.—No imbelice or idiotic girl shall be committed to the home.

Sec. 236. Discharge by Governor or Trustees.—Any girl may be discharged at any time by the governor or trustees when in their judgment the good of the girl, or the good of the home, will be promoted by such discharge.

Sec. 237. Good Behavior to be Credited.—Any girl committed to the home, by good behavior, shall earn and be credited with time as follows: each month in the first year, five days; each month in the second year, six days; each month in the third year, seven days; each month in the fourth year, eight days; each month thereafter, nine days. For misconduct or violation of the rules of the home a girl shall be liable to forfeit five days of the good time placed to her credit. Every girl shall be released from the home as many days before the expiration of her sentence as she shall have balance of good days to her credit.

Sec. 240. Persons Provided to Supervise Girls.—The trustees may appoint one or more suitable persons to serve without compensation in each county, to have a supervising care over all girls of their respective counties coming within the provisions of this act, and to aid in providing suitable homes for girls committed to said home.

Sec. 241. Control of Persons.—Trustees shall have the exclusive custody, care and guardianship of girls committed to said home. They shall provide for their support and comfort, instruct them in such branches of useful knowlege as may be

suited to their years and capacity and shall cause them to be taught in domestic vocations. And to aid in such education and training and to assist in their own support they shall be required to pursue tasks suitable to their years. Avoiding sectarianism, suitable provision shall be made for their moral and religious instruction.

Sec. 242. GIRLS CAN BE PLACED IN HOME OF CITIZEN.—Any girl committed under the provisions of this act may be placed in the home of any good citizen upon such terms and for such purpose as may be agreed upon, or she may be given to any suitable person of good character who will adopt her, or she may be bound to any reputable person as an apprentice or as a servant, where such binding will be to her advantage. It shall be the duty of the trustees to see that the girl is properly treated and cared for; should the girl be cruelly treated or neglected, or should the terms upon which she was committed to the care of any person not be observed, or should such care and protection for any reason cease, then it shall be the duty of the trustees to receive such girl again into the custody, care and protection of said home.

Sec. 243. DISCHARGE—CLOTHES AND MONEY FURNISHED.—Upon the discharge of any girl from the home, the superintendent shall provide her with suitable clothes and $5 in money and procure transportation for her to her home.

HUMANE SOCIETIES.

Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 1653. HUMANE SOCIETIES—FINES—SPECIAL POLICEMEN.—Fines paid through the agency of humane societies shall be transferred to their credit if they are incorporated under the laws of Illinois.

The general superintendent of police shall have power, upon the written application of any society for prevention of cruelty to animals and

children, incorporated under the laws of Illinois, to appoint not to exceed 25 special policemen whose names shall be set forth in such application, who shall be recommended by the president of such society. He may remove any persons so appointed without assigning any cause therefor, and he may appoint other persons upon similar application and recommendation to take the places of the persons removed.

The above provision is on the condition that the city shall not be liable for the compensation of such special policemen, and that such compensation shall be provided by the society requesting the appointment.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

R. S., ch. 51, sec. 5.

EVIDENCE—HUSBAND AND WIFE.—No husband or wife shall, by virtue of section 1 of this act, be rendered competent to testify for or against each other as to any transaction or conversation occurring during the marriage, whether called as witness during the existence of the marriage or after its dissolution, except where the wife would, if unmarried, be plaintiff or defendant, or where the cause of action grows out of a personal wrong or injury done by one to the other or grows out of the neglect of the husband to furnish the wife with a siutable support, and except in litigation concerning the separate property of the wife and in divorce, etc.; *Provided,* that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to authorize or permit any such husband or wife to testify to any admissions or conversations of the other, whether made by him to her or by her to him or by either to third persons, except in suits between such husband and wife.

INCEST.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 156.

INCEST — FATHER WITH DAUGHTER.— A father who rudely and licentiously cohabits with

his own daughter shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for not more than 20 years.

Sec. 157.

OF RELATIVES.—Persons within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriage is forbidden by law, who intermarry or who commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not exceeding 10 years.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY BUREAU.

Counc. Proceedings for 1910, p. 2862.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY.—There is hereby created a bureau for the city of Chicago which shall be known as the Bureau of Information and Publicity and shall embrace a Commissioner of Information and Publicity, a Chief Statistician and such investigators, assistants and employes as may be provided by ordinance.

There is hereby created the office of Commissioner of Information and Publicity, who shall be appointed by the mayor and who shall have charge of the general management of all matters and things pertaining to said bureau.

There is also created the office of Chief Statistician, who shall be appointed by the mayor, and he shall act as municipal librarian and shall perform such other duties pertaining to the bureau as the commissioner may require.

The commissioner shall cause to be collected and compiled information relating to all branches of the municipal government, and in so far as it may be of material assistance he shall compile information relating to the conditions and activities of other municipalities.

He shall keep on file all reports printed by the city relating to the government of the city, and shall collect and compile statistics and information concerning public service corporations, in-

cluding the ordinances, laws and statutes under which such public service corporations operate.

When so directed by the mayor or city council, or when he deems it necessary, the commissioner shall issue a bulletin publishing the terms of any new ordinance or any proposed change in any existing ordinance of the city, which shall be confined to a brief statement of the proposed ordinance and shall be furnished free to the public by said commissioner upon application.

Said bureau shall be open to the public, and the public shall, subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as may be prescribed by said commissioner, have access to and may consult all files and documents of said bureau.

INTEREST—RATES.

R. S., ch. 74, sec. 6.

INTEREST — PENALTY FOR CONTRACTING MORE THAN SEVEN PER CENT.—If any person shall contract to receive a greater rate of interest than 7 per cent upon any contract, verbal or written, such person shall forfeit the whole of said interest so contracted to be received and shall be entitled only to recover the principal sum due to such person.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

R. S., ch. 43. sec. 1.

DRAM SHOP DEFINED.—A dram shop is a place where spirituous, vinous or malt liquors are retailed by less quantity than one gallon, and intoxicating liquors shall be deemed to include all such liquors within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 2.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—It is unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors in any less quantity than one gallon without a license. Penalty: fine of from $20 to $100, or imprisonment in the county jail, from 10 to 20 days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SELLING OR GIVING LIQUOR TO MINORS.— Sec. 6.
Whoever sells or gives intoxicating liquor to any minor without the written order of his parent, guardian or family physician shall be fined not less than $20 nor more than $100, or imprisoned in the county jail not less than 10 nor more than 30 days, or both.

PERSONS WHO BUY FOR MINORS.—Persons Sec. 6½.
who buy for minors or in any manner procure or aid in procuring intoxicating liquors for any minor without the written order of such minor's parents shall be fined as in the above section.

NUISANCES.—All places where intoxicating Sec. 7.
liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be held to be common nuisances, and all rooms, eating houses, coffee houses, etc., where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act shall be deemed public nuisances. Whoever shall keep such a place shall be fined not less than $50 and not more than $100 and confined in the county jail not less than 20 nor more than 50 days, and it shall be a part of the judgment that the place so kept shall be closed until the keeper shall give bond in the sum of $1,000, conditioned that he will not sell intoxicating liquors contrary to the laws of this state, and will pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against him for any violation thereof.

LIABILITY FOR SUPPORT.—Any person who, Sec. 8.
by the sale of intoxicating liquor, causes the intoxication of another may be compelled to pay a reasonable compensation for taking care of such intoxicated person, and, in addition, $2 for every day such person is kept in consequence of such intoxication.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY HUSBAND, WIFE, Sec. 9.
CHILD, ETC.—Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by any intoxicated person or in consequence

of the intoxication, shall have a right of action severally or jointly against any person who, by selling or giving the intoxicating liquors, causes the intoxication of such person. The owner, lessor or lessee of any premises wherein intoxicating liquors are sold who has knowledge that intoxicating liquors are sold therein or shall knowingly permit therein the sale of intoxicating liquors that have caused in whole or in part the intoxication of any person, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the person selling or giving intoxicating liquors as aforesaid, for all damages sustained and for exemplary damages. Any such unlawful sale or giving away of intoxicating liquors shall work a forfeiture of all rights of any lessee or tenant under any lease to such premises.

R. S., ch. 43, sec. 48.

DANCES—ADMISSION OF MINORS.—That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, as owner, agent, lessee or otherwise, that maintains or conducts any public dance hall, where intoxicating beverages or liquors are sold or given away, or any such dance hall that is adjacent to or connected with any room, building, park or enclosure of any kind where such intoxicating beverages or liquors are sold or given away, to permit any minor to enter and be and remain within such public dance hall or be and remain upon the premises where such public dance hall is located, unless such minor is accompanied by his or her parent or parents. Penalty: any violation of this act shall constitute a misdemeanor; fine, $25 to $200 for each offense. Any person falsely representing himself or herself as parent of any minor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined as above.

R. M. C., sec. 117.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or give away intoxicating liquors in any premises where public entertainments are given for gain or in any rooms

connected with the same, without a special permit from the mayor. Penalty, not more than $100.

Wine Rooms Prohibited.—No person operating, maintaining or conducting a dram shop or other place where intoxicating liquors are dealt in in any way shall establish or maintain in connection with such place any wine room or private apartment the interior of which is shut off from public view by doors, curtains, etc. Sec. 1341.

License Posted.—License to keep a saloon must be posted in a conspicuous place contiguous to or above the bar. Sec. 1346.

Habitual Drinkers.—Whenever the wife or any other relative of any person habitually addicted to the use of any intoxicating drink, by notice in writing personally served, shall make a request to any person licensed to deal in intoxicating liquors not to sell or give away any such liquor to any such person, it shall thereafter be unlawful for such dealer to sell or give away to such person. Penalty, $20 to $100 fine. Sec. 1351.

Minors.—No person owning or operating a place where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away shall permit any minor to drink therein intoxicating liquors of any kind, or to play therein with dice, dominoes, cards, balls or other articles used in gaming. Nor shall any such person owning or operating such place sell or give away or *deliver* to any minor any intoxicating liquors either to be drunk on the premises or to be carried away. Penalty: $20 to $100 fine. Sec. 1352.

Minors—Intoxication.—Any minor who shall be intoxicated or who shall in any manner obtain for his own personal use intoxicating liquor in a licensed saloon shall be fined $25 for the first offense and not more than $100 for subsequent offenses. Sec. 1434.

False Representations.—Minors who obtain intoxicating liquors by means of false pretenses shall be fined not more than $50. Sec. 1436.

Sec. 1438.

MATERIALS IMPREGNATED WITH LIQUOR.—Any person who shall sell or deliver to or procure for any minor under 16 years of age cigarettes, whiskey, candy or other material saturated with intoxicating liquors shall be fined from $20 to $100.

Counc. Proceedings for 1910, p. 457.

BAR PERMITS.—The mayor is authorized upon written application to issue a bar permit for the sale of intoxicating liquors to any corporation, voluntary association or society of persons organized in good faith for fraternal, educational and charitable purposes, or to any person for such sale at retail at any gathering held by any such corporation, voluntary association or society.

The applicant for such permits shall furnish satisfactory proof of good character, the reputable standing of such society and also as to the respectability of the gathering for which the permit is sought. The ordinance shall not be construed to authorize issuance of bar permits to persons or alleged pleasure clubs for the sale of intoxicating liquors at dance halls where disreputable persons gather and young boys and girls are lured to vice and crime.

Such societies shall each be entitled to receive not to exceed six permits per year, nor shall more than six permits per year be issued to any person for sale at any gathering of such societies, and such permits shall not be granted for a longer time than from 3 o'clock p. m. until 3 o'clock a. m. The fee shall be $6 in advance. Whenever a dance is to be held at any such gathering a police officer shall be detailed whose duty it shall be to see that none of the city ordinances for the maintenance of good order and decency is violated.

Sup. III to R. M. C., p. 302.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS, SAMPLE BOTTLES OF —DISTRIBUTION TO MINORS PROHIBITED.—It shall be unlawful for any person to give away or distribute any sample bottle, jug, flask, etc., of intoxicating liquors by leaving them in any

hallway or vestibule, private area or yard or on any doorstep or in any street, alley or public ground.

It is unlawful for any person to so deliver any such liquor to any minor. Penalty: fine of from $25 to $200.

JUNK AND SECOND-HAND STORES.

SECOND-HAND STORES — LICENSE—BUYING FROM MINORS.—No person shall conduct a second-hand store without being specially licensed for that purpose. Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 1657.

No person so licensed shall be permitted to solicit business for such second-hand store upon the streets. Penalty: fine of $50 to $200.

No keeper of a second-hand store or a junk shop shall purchase any wares whatsoever from any minors without the written consent of the parents or guardians under a penalty of from $5 to $50 for each offense.

JUVENILE COURT AND INSTITUTIONS.

TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF DEPENDENT, NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

DEFINITION.—That all persons under the age of 21 years shall, for the purposes of this act only, be considered wards of this state and that their persons shall be subject to the care, guardianship and control of the court, as hereinafter provided. R. S., ch. 23, sec. 169.

For the purposes of this act, the words "dependent child" and "neglected child" shall mean any male child who, while under the age of 17 years, or any female child who, while under the age of 18 years, for any reason, is destitute, homeless or abandoned; or dependent upon the public for support; or has not proper parental care or guardianship; or habitually begs or receives alms;

or is found living in any house of ill fame, or with any vicious or disreputable person; or has a home which by reason of neglect, cruelty, or depravity, on the part of its parents, guardian or any other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such a child; and any child who, while under the age of 10 years, is found begging, peddling or selling any articles, or singing or playing any musical instrument for gain upon the street or giving any public entertainments, or who accompanies, or is used in aid of, any person so doing.

The words "delinquent child" shall mean any male child who, while under the age of 17 years, or any female child who, while under the age of 18 years, violates any law of this state; or is incorrigible, or knowingly associates with thieves, vicious or immoral persons; or without just cause and without the consent of its parents, guardian or custodian absents itself from its home or place of abode; or is growing up in idleness or crime; or knowingly frequents a house of ill repute; or knowingly frequents any policy shop or place where any gambling device is operated; or frequents any saloon or dram shop where intoxicating liquors are sold; or patronizes or visits any public pool room or bucket shop; or wanders about the street in the night time without being on any lawful business or lawful occupation; or habitually wanders about any railroad yards, or tracks, or jumps or attempts to jump onto any moving train; or enters into any car or engine without lawful authority; or uses vile, obscene, vulgar, profane, or indecent language in any public place or about any school house; or is guilty of indecent or lascivious conduct; any child committing any of these acts herein mentioned shall be deemed a delinquent child and shall be cared for as such in the manner hereinafter provided.

A disposition of any child under this act, or any evidence given in such cause, shall not, in

any civil, criminal or other cause or proceeding whatever, in any court, be lawful or proper evidence against such child for any purpose whatever, except in subsequent cases against the same child under this act. The words "child" or "children" may be held to mean one or more children, and the words "parent" or "parents" may be held to mean one or more parents when consistent with the intent of this act. The word "association" shall include any association, institution or corporation which include in their purposes the care or disposition of children coming within the meaning of this act.

JURISDICTION.—The Circuit and County Courts of the several counties have original jurisdiction in juvenile cases. Sec. 170

JUVENILE COURT.—Provides for designation of a particular judge to hear juvenile cases in a special court room, in counties having over 500,000 population. Sec. 171.

PETITION TO THE COURT.—Any reputable person, being a resident of the county, may file with the clerk of the court having jurisdiction of the matter, a petition in writing setting forth that a certain child, naming it, within his county, not now or hereafter an inmate of a state institution incorporated under the laws of this state, except as provided in sections 12 and 18 hereof, is either dependent, neglected, or delinquent, as defined in section 1 hereof; and that it is for the interest of the child and this state that the child be taken from its parents, custodian or guardian, and placed under the guardianship of some suitable person, to be appointed by the court; and that the parents, custodian or guardian of such child are unfit or improper guardians, or are unable or unwilling to care for, protect, train, educate, control or discipline such child, or that the parents, guardian or custodian consent that such child be taken from them. Sec. 172.

The petition shall also set forth either the name, or that the name is unknown to petitioner, (a) of the person having the custody of such child; and (b) of each of the parents or the surviving parent of a legitimate child or of the mother of an illegitimate child; or (c) if it allege that both such parents are, or such mother is, dead, then of the guardian, if any, of such child; (d) if it allege that both such parents are, or that such mother is, dead, and that no guardian of such child is known to petitioner, then of a near relative, or that none such is known to petitioner. The petition shall also state the residence of such parties so far as the same are known to such petitioner. All persons as named in such petition shall be made defendants by name, and shall be notified of such proceedings by a summons, if residents of this state, in the same manner as is now, or may hereafter be, required in chancery proceedings by the laws of this state, except only as herein otherwise provided.

All persons, if any, who, or whose names are stated in the petition to be unknown to petitioner, shall be deemed and taken as defendants by the name or designation of "All whom it may concern." The petition shall be verified by affidavit, which affidavit shall be sufficient upon information and belief. Process shall be issued against all persons made parties by the designation of "All whom it may concern," by such description, and notice by publication as is required in this act shall be sufficient to authorize the court to hear and determine the suit as though the parties had been sued by their proper names.

c. 173. SUMMONS.—(For form of summons and substance of this section see the statutes cited, or consult the attorney of the Juvenile Protective Association or the Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court.)

PROBATION OFFICERS.—This section vests the court with authority to appoint or designate probation officers. It also specifies the duties of the probation officers, provides for their compensation, and places them under the rules and regulations of Civil Service governing the appointment of other officers or employees of the county. Sec. 174.

DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.—If the court shall find any male child under the age of 17 years, or any female child under the age of 18 years, to be dependent or neglected within the meaning of this act, the court may allow such child to remain at its own home subject to the friendly visitation of a probation officer. And if the parent, parents, guardian or custodian consent thereto, or if the court shall further find that the parent, parents, guardian or custodian of such child are unfit or improper guardians, or are unable or unwilling to care for, protect, train, educate or discipline such child, and that it is for the interest of such child and of the people of this state that such child be taken from the custody of its parents, custodian or guardian, the court may make an order appointing as guardian of the person of such child some reputable citizen of good moral character, and order the guardian to place such child in some suitable family home or other suitable place which such guardian may provide for such child, or the court may enter an order committing such child to some suitable state institution, organized for the care of dependent and neglected children, or to some training school, or industrial school, or to some association embracing in its objects the purpose of caring for or obtaining homes for neglected or dependent children, which association shall have been accredited as hereinafter provided. Sec. 175.

GUARDIANSHIP.—In case of commitment of child to an institution or association the court shall appoint the president, secretary, or superin- Sec. 176.

tendent of such institution guardian over the person of such child, whose duty it shall be to hold, care for, train and educate such child, subject to the rules and laws in force at such institution or association.

77. DISPOSITION OF DELINQUENT CHILDREN.—If the court shall find any male child under the age of 17 years, or any female child under the age of 18 years, to be delinquent within the meaning of this act, the court may allow such child to remain at its own home subject to the friendly visitation of a probation officer, such child to report to the probation officer as often as may be required, and if the parents, parent, custodian or guardian consent thereto, or if the court shall further find either that the parent, parents, guardian or custodian are unfit or improper guardians or are unable or unwilling to care for, protect, train, educate or discipline such child, and shall further find that it is for the interest of such child and of the people of this state that such child be taken from the custody of its parents, parent, custodian or guardian, the court may appoint some proper person or probation officer guardian over the person of such child and permit it to remain at its home, or order such guardian to cause such child to be placed in a suitable family home, or cause it to be boarded out in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for payment of the board; or the court may commit such child to some training school for boys, if a male child, or to an industrial school for girls, if a female child, or to any institution incorporated under the laws of this state to care for delinquent children, or to any institution that has been or may be provided by the state, county, city, town or village suitable for the care of delinquent children, including St. Charles School for Boys, and State Training School for Girls, or to

some association that will receive it, embracing in its objects the care of neglected, dependent or delinquent children, and which has been duly accredited as hereinafter provided. In every case where such child is committed to an institution or association, it shall appoint the president, secretary, or superintendent of such institution or association guardian over the person of such child, or shall order such guardian to place such child in such institution or with such association whereof he is such officer and to hold such child, care for, train and educate it, subject to the rules and laws that may be in force from time to time governing such institution or association.

Sec. 177a. PROCESS AGAINST DELINQUENT CHILD.—The court may allow a delinquent child to be proceeded against in accordance with the laws of this state for the commission of crimes or violation of city ordinances. In such case the petition filed under this act shall be dismissed.

Sec. 177b. PLACING IN PUBLIC HOSPITAL, ETC.—The court may order a guardian to place a dependent, neglected or delinquent child, when its condition requires it, in a public or private hospital or institution.

Sec. 177c. AUTHORITY OF GUARDIAN, INSTITUTION OR ASSOCIATION.—A dependent, neglected or delinquent child shall be placed in an institution or association by its guardian by virtue of the order entered in such case. The guardianship under this act shall continue until the further order of court or until the child shall have reached the age of 21 years. Such child or person interested in such child may apply at any time to the court for (a) appointment of new guardian, (b) restoration of child to custody of parents, or (c) discharge of the guardian appointed.

Sec. 177d. RETURNED TO HOME ON PROBATION.—Whenever it shall appear to the court that the home of a child placed under guardianship, or the home of his parents or guardian, is a suitable place for such child, and that such child could be permitted to remain, or ordered to be returned to said home, consistent with the public good and the good of such child, the court may enter an order to that effect, returning such child to his home under probation, parole or otherwise; *provided,* however, that no such order shall be entered without giving ten days' notice to the guardian or institution to whose care the child has been committed, unless such guardian or institution consents to such order.

Sec. 177e. REPORT OF GUARDIAN—CITATION INTO COURT.—The guardian or institution having the custody of a child may be cited into court at any time for the purpose of making a full report as to his or its doings in behalf of such child. Said report shall be made within ten days. The court, with or without further evidence, may remove such guardian and appoint another in his stead, take such child away from such institution and place it in another, or restore it to its parents or former guardian.

Sec. 178. TRANSFER FROM JUSTICE OR POLICE MAGISTRATES.—Whenever a male child under the age of 17 years, or a female child under the age of 18 years, is arrested, with or without warrant, the child may be taken directly into the Juvenile Court. When such child is brought before a police magistrate or into the Municipal Court, the judge shall transfer the case to the Juvenile Court and it shall be the duty of the officer having the child in charge to take such child before such court, and the said court may proceed to hear and dispose of the case as if it had been brought upon petition. In any case the court shall require notice to be given and investiga-

tion to be made and the hearing may be adjourned from time to time for that purpose.

CHILDREN UNDER 12 YEARS NOT TO BE COMMITTED TO JAIL.—No court shall commit a child under 12 years of age to a jail or police station, but such child, if unable to give bail, shall be committed to the sheriff, police officer, or probation officer, who shall keep such child in some suitable place. It shall be unlawful to confine any child in the same building with adult convicts, or in the same yard or enclosure with adult convicts, or to bring such child into any yard or building in which adult convicts shall be present. Sec. 179.

JAILS—SEPARATION OF MINORS.—Minors in the jails shall be kept separate from notorious offenders and those convicted of a felony or other infamous crime, and persons charged with or convicted of an offense not infamous, from those charged with or convicted of infamous crimes. R. S., ch. 75, sec. 11.

AGENTS OF JUVENILE REFORMATORIES.—Provides for the appointment by the Board of Managers of any institution to which juvenile delinquents may be committed of agents who shall look after the homes of children paroled from such institution, assist children paroled or discharged from such institution in finding employment and maintain friendly supervision over paroled inmates and report upon such work to the court. R. S., ch. 23, sec. 180.

SUPERVISION BY STATE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.—All associations receiving children under this act shall be subject to the same visitation as are the public charitable institutions of this state, by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities. The section further provides that the commissioners shall pass annually upon the fitness of every association that may receive children, and furnish certificates to those associations they find competent. Sec. 181.

The court may at any time require from any association receiving children such reports, information and statements as the judge may deem proper and necessary.

Sec. 182. INCORPORATION OF ASSOCIATIONS.—No association whose objects may embrace the caring for dependent, neglected or delinquent children shall hereafter be incorporated, unless the proposed articles of incorporation shall first have been submitted to the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, and the Secretary of State shall not issue a certificate of incorporation unless there shall first be filed with him the certificate of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, that in its judgment the incorporators are reputable and responsible persons, the proposed work is needed, and the incorporation of such association is desirable and for the public good. Amendments proposed to the articles of incorporation or association having as an object the care and disposal of dependent, neglected or delinquent children shall be passed upon in like manner by the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities.

Sec. 183. ADOPTION OF CHILD.—The court may authorize the guardian appointed for a child to consent to the legal adoption of said child, provided that the court finds, (1) the parents or surviving parent of a legitimate child, or the mother of an illegitimate child, or, if no parents living, the guardian of a child, or if the child has no parents living and no guardian, then a near relative, consents to such order; or, (2) that one parent consents and the other is unfit to have the child, or that both parents are, or the surviving parent, or the mother of an illegitimate child is, unfit for any of the following reasons, (a) depravity, (b) open and notorious fornication, (c) habitual drunkenness for the space of one year prior to the filing of the petition,

(d) extreme and repeated cruelty to the child, (e) abandonment of the child, or (f) desertion of the child for more than six months preceding the filing of the petition.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—No foreign corporation shall place children in homes in this state unless they guarantee the Board of Public Charities not to bring in deformed or feeble-minded children, or children with contagious or incurable diseases, or children of vicious character; and that they will remove within five years any child brought into this state, which has become a public charge. Any person who shall receive to be placed or shall place in a home any child on behalf of any association incorporated in any other state than the State of Illinois, which shall not have complied with the requirements of this act, shall be imprisoned in the county jail not more than thirty days, or fined not less than $5 or more than $100, or both, in the discretion of the court. Sec. 184.

RELIGIOUS PREFERENCES.—Children shall be placed so far as possible with individuals holding the same religious views as the parents of such children, or with associations controlled by persons of like religious faith. Sec. 185.

SUPPORT OF CHILD.—If it shall appear upon the hearing of the cause that the parents, or any person named in such petition who are liable for the support of such child, are able to contribute to the support of such child, the court shall enter an order requiring such parents or persons to pay to the guardian so appointed, or to the institution to which such child may be committed, a reasonable sum for the support, maintenance, and education of such child, and the court may require reasonable security for the payment of such sums, and in case of failure so to pay, may enforce obedience to such order by a proceeding as for contempt of court. Such Sec. 190

alterations in the allowance shall be made from time to time as appear reasonable.

Sec. 190a.

ASSIGNMENT OF WAGES, ETC.—If the person so ordered to pay for the support, maintenance or education of a child shall be employed for wages, salary or commission, the court may order that the sum to be paid by him shall be paid to the guardian or institution out of his wages, salary or commission, and that he shall execute an assignment thereof, *pro tanto*. The court may also order the parent or person so ordered to pay, to make discovery to the court as to his employment and amount earned by him. Upon his failure to obey the orders he may be punished as for contempt of court.

Sec. 190b.

ACT—HOW CONSTRUED.—The guardian appointed under this act has not the guardianship of the estate of the child.

R. M. C., sec. 1048.

EXAMINATION OF JUVENILE COURT CASES BY CITY PHYSICIAN.—The city physician, when directed by the judge of the Juvenile Court, shall examine the physical condition of dependent and delinquent children and report the results in writing to the officer authorized to receive the same.

Amend. to R. M. C., p. 126.

HOME FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—Section 1 of this ordinance provides for the erection of the Detention Home for Dependent and Delinquent Children, for the detention of juvenile offenders, pending a hearing of the cause for which they are detained, and for the maintenance and government of the same. Also provides that this work shall be undertaken in conjunction with Cook County.

Section 3 provides that the said institution shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be made by a joint committee, composed of the mayor of the city and the president of the Board of Commissioners.

Section 4 provides that said joint committee

shall exercise control over said institution and shall recommend to the city council and to the Board of Commissioners such measures as may be deemed advisable for the government and maintenance of the same.

WHO ADMITTED TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—TERMS—VOLUNTARY PAYMENTS.—All residents of the state who are inmates of any of the state charitable institutions shall receive their board, tuition and treatment free of charge. Should any inmate be unwilling to accept gratuitous board, treatment or tuition, then the superintendent of the institution is authorized to receive pay therefor and to account for the same. R. S., ch. 23, sec. 44.

CLOTHING AND TRANSPORTATION FURNISHED AT EXPENSE OF COUNTY.—Necessary clothing and transportation for persons sent to the institution for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, and for feeble-minded children, shall be provided for at the expense of the county, when such persons are too poor to furnish such articles themselves, and when the judge of the County Court shall make an order to that effect. Sec. 45.

CHILDREN'S HOMEFINDING SOCIETIES.—The Board of Administration shall be charged with inspecting and investigating children's homefinding societies, orphanages, etc. Session Laws for 1909, p. 107.

VISITATION OF CHILDREN.—The Board of Administration shall also be charged with the visitation of children placed in family homes and certification of homefinding associations and orphanages, and with the duty of examining into the merits and fitness of all associations which purpose caring for dependent, neglected or delinquent children, and which seek incorporation, and of reporting its findings and recommendations relative to incorporation to the Secretary of State. p. 108.

PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.—The Board of Administration shall maintain the State Psycho- p. 113.

pathic Institute, and shall appoint a director thereof and a psychologist who shall perform their duties under the direction of the board.

Sec

KIDNAPPING.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 166a.

KIDNAPPING—CARRYING AWAY INFANT.—Whoever wilfully and without authority forcibly takes or entices away any infant under the age of 12 years, without the consent of the parent or guardian, with intent to conceal or imprison such infant, or whoever conceals and imprisons such infant without the consent of the parents or guardian, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary for his or her natural life or any number of years.

LIBRARY.

R. M. C., sec. 1320.

LIBRARY.—This section establishes the Chicago public library as a free public library and reading room for the use of the inhabitants of the city.

LICENSES.

R. M. C., sec. 1327.

LICENSES TO BE POSTED.—Every license granted by the mayor for the purpose of conducting any business required by this ordinance to be licensed, and having designated therein a particular place in which such business is to be conducted, shall be posted, and during the life of the license shall remain posted at all times in a conspicuous place so that the same may be easily seen. When such license expires it shall be removed.

Penalty for violating this ordinance: $5 to $100 fine.

Sec. 1328.

SUBJECT TO ORDINANCES.—All licenses granted are subject to the ordinances of the city.

LIMITATIONS.

R. S., ch. 83, sec. 9.

STATUTES OF LIMITATION—INFANTS.—With reference to rights of entry or of action upon

or for lands, the Statute of Limitation does not run against minors until after the expiration of two years after they have arrived at full age.

LODGING HOUSES.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH—SUPERVISION OF LODGING HOUSES.—The State Board of Health shall have supervision of all lodging and boarding houses, etc., and shall properly inspect the same to see that the provisions of this act are observed. R. S., ch. 126a, sec. 15.

HOW ROOM AND LODGING HOUSE TO BE OCCUPIED.—Every room occupied for sleeping purposes shall contain 400 or more cubic feet of air space for each person sleeping therein. In case of rooms containing more than one bed, there shall be a passageway of not less than two feet horizontally on all sides of each bed. The air shall circulate freely under the beds and there shall be adequate ventilation. Penalty for violating this act: fine of not less than $25 nor more than $100. Sec. 16.

LUNATICS.

LUNATICS—INSANE DEFINED.—That the word "insane" shall mean any person who, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of managing and caring for his own estate, or is dangerous to himself or others, if permitted to go at large, or is in such condition of mind or body as to be a fit subject for care and treatment in an asylum or hospital for the insane; *provided,* that no person, idiot from birth, or whose mental development was arrested by disease, or physical injury occurring prior to the age of puberty, and no person afflicted with simple epilepsy, shall be regarded as insane, unless the manifestations of abnormal excitability, violence or homicidal or suicidal impulses are such R. S., ch. 85, sec. 1.

as to render his confinement a proper precaution to prevent him from injuring himself or others.

Sec. 3. PROCEEDINGS FOR SUPPOSED INSANITY.—When any person shall be supposed to be insane, any reputable citizen of the county may file with the clerk of the county court a written statement under oath, setting forth that the person named is insane and unsafe to be at large, or is suffering under mental derangement, and that the welfare of himself or others requires his restraint or commitment to some asylum or hospital for the insane; this statement must be accompanied by the names of the witnesses, one of whom must be a physician having personal knowledge of the case, by whom the truth of the allegations therein contained may be proved. If it appear that the person alleged to be insane has not been examined by a physician, the judge may appoint a physician to make proper examination.

Sec. 5. INQUESTS IN LUNACY.—Inquests in lunacy shall be by a jury or a commission of two licensed physicians.

Sec. 15. INSANE PERSONS KEPT AT EXPENSE OF STATE.—All insane persons admitted to insane state institutions shall be maintained at the expense of the state; cost of clothing, transportation and other incidental expenses shall be defrayed by themselves or the county from which they are admitted.

MARRIAGES.

R. S., ch. 89, sec. 1. WHEN MARRIAGE IS ILLEGAL.—Marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren of every degree, between brothers and sisters of the half as well as of the whole blood, between uncles and nieces, between aunts and nephews, and between cousins of the first degree, are declared to be

incestuous and void. This section extends to illegitimate children.

AGE.—Males of the age of 21 years and upwards, and females of the age of 18 years and upwards, may contract and be joined in marriage; males of 18 years and upwards or females of 16 years and upwards may contract marriage if the parents or guardians of such persons appear before the county clerk and make affidavit that they are the parents or guardians of such minors and give consent to marriage. Sec. 3.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS AND MATERNITY HOSPITALS.—A maternity hospital is any institution or place used for the reception and care, temporary or continuous, of one of more women during pregnancy, while awaiting confinement, during confinement, or for one month or less after confinement. Amend. Sup. III to R. M. C., sec. 1102.

LICENSE REQUIRED.—It shall be unlawful to open and conduct any hospital as above defined, in the city of Chicago, without first obtaining a license. Sec. 1003.

ILLEGAL CONFINEMENTS.—It shall be unlawful for any physician, midwife or nurse to take a woman into his own home for confinement or to confine her in any place except a licensed maternity hospital. Sec. 1109e.

PENALTY.—Any person opening, conducting or managing a hospital as herein defined, without first having obtained a license therefor, or in violation of this ordinance, shall be fined from $1 to $200 for each offense. Sec. 1109f.

MINES.

MINES—NO BOY UNDER 16 AND NO WOMAN OR GIRL TO DO MANUAL LABOR.—No boy under 16 years of age, or no woman or girl R. S., ch. 93, sec. 22.

of any age, shall be permitted to do any manual labor in or about any mine, and before any boy can be permitted to work in any mine he must produce to the mine manager or operator an affidavit from his parent or guardian that he is 16 years of age.

MORTGAGE ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ch. 95,

FORECLOSURE—CHATTEL MORTGAGES ON HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—No chattel mortgage on necessary household goods, wearing apparel or mechanics' tools of any person or family shall be foreclosed except in a court of record. No such household goods, etc., covered by a chattel mortgage shall be taken out of the possession of the mortgagor before foreclosure, except by a sheriff, and then only after the mortgagee or his agent shall present an affidavit to a judge, showing that the mortgage is due, or that he is in danger of losing his security, giving the facts upon which he relies, and shall obtain an order from such judge providing for the seizure of the goods, which shall be held subject to the order of the court.

MORTGAGES—HUSBAND OR WIFE TO JOIN.—No chattel mortgage, executed by a married man or married woman, on household goods, shall be valid unless joined in by husband or wife, as the case may be.

NOTES SECURED BY A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—All notes secured by chattel mortgages that do not state upon their faces that they are so secured shall be absolutely void.

MOTION PICTURES AND ARCADES.

. Pro-
gs for
. 3051.

CENSORSHIP OF MOVING PICTURE THEATERS.—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to show or exhibit in a public place any pictures of the kind commonly shown

in mutoscopes, etc., and such pictures as are commonly shown in so-called penny arcades, and in all other moving picture devices, whether an admission fee is charged or not, without first having procured a permit therefor from the Chief of Police.

Such permit shall be granted only upon application in writing for same. The chief shall cause to be inspected the plates, films, or other apparatus from which such pictures are produced, and within three days after such inspection a permit shall be granted or denied. If granted, it shall be in writing.

If a picture, or series of pictures, for the exhibition of which an application for a permit is made, is immoral or obscene, it shall be the duty of the Chief of Police to refuse such permit, otherwise it shall be his duty to grant such permit.

The permit herein provided for shall be obtained for each and every picture or series of pictures exhibited.

When a permit has been granted to one exhibitor, no other exhibitor may show the same picture or series of pictures unless the written permit is actually delivered to him and a written notice of the transfer or lease is mailed to the Chief of Police. Said written notice shall contain the name and brief description of the picture, the number of the permit and the location of the building where the transferee proposes to exhibit such picture. Each day's exhibition of a transferred picture, without first having mailed notice to the Chief of Police, is a violation of this ordinance.

The written permit herein provided for shall be posted at or near the entrance to the theater, in such a position that it may be easily read by any person entering such theater at any time when such permitted picture is being exhibited. Each day's exhibition of any permitted picture,

without the posting of the permit, shall constitute a violation of this ordinance.

Penalty for violation of this ordinance: fine of from $50 to $100.

Counc. Proceedings for 1908, p. 1176.

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS.—This ordinance provides for the licensing by the city of moving picture operators.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO.

R. S., ch. 37, sec. 265.

JURISDICTION.—The Municipal Court shall have jurisdiction in, among others, the following cases:

Third. In all criminal cases in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, and all other criminal cases which the laws may permit to be prosecuted otherwise than on indictment.

Fifth. All *quasi* criminal actions, excepting bastardy cases.

Sixth. All proceedings (a) for the prevention of the commission of crime; (b) for the arrest, examination, commitment, and bail of persons charged with criminal offenses; (c) pertaining to search warrants, and (d) all bastardy cases.

Sec. 281.

NO GRATUITY TO BE RECEIVED.—Neither the clerk nor the bailiff nor their deputies shall receive any money or other valuable thing as a gratuity.

Sec. 290.

HOW CRIMINAL CASES PROSECUTED—INFORMATION—COMPLAINT.—All criminal cases in the Municipal Court, in which the punishment is by fine or imprisonment, otherwise than in the penitentiary, may be prosecuted by information of the state's attorney or some other person, and when an information is presented by some other person it shall be verified by affidavit of such person that the same is true, or that the same is true as he is informed and believes. Before an information is filed by any

person other than the state's attorney, one of the judges shall examine the same and may examine the person presenting it and require other evidence and satisfy himself that there is probable cause for filing the same and so endorse the same. Every information shall set forth the offense with reasonable certainty, substantially as required in an indictment, and the proceedings thereon shall be the same, as near as may be, as upon an indictment in the criminal court of Cook county, excepting as is by this act otherwise provided. Any person committed for a supposed criminal offense and not admitted to bail and not tried within four months after the date of arrest, shall be set at liberty by the court, unless the delay shall happen on the application of the prisoner, or unless the court is satisfied that due exertion has been made to procure the evidence on the part of the people and that there is reasonable ground to believe that such evidence may be procured within the next sixty days, in which case the court may continue the case for such time as may be necessary, not exceeding said sixty days; *provided, however,* that if said person be not tried within sixty days, no further continuance shall be granted and said person shall be set at liberty.

Sec. 312. PRACTICE IN CASES OF FIFTH CLASS—SUMMONS — WARRANT — POLICE ARRESTING ON VIEW.—The first process shall be a summons. If, however, the defendant, after being duly served with summons, fails to appear or enter his appearance, the court may proceed as in case of default and may issue a warrant for the arrest of defendant.

A warrant may issue in the first instance if the facts constituting the offense also constitute a violation of the criminal code, and if some person files a complaint under oath.

A warrant may issue in the first instance upon

the affidavit of any person that an ordinance has been violated and that the person making the complaint has reasonable grounds to believe that the person charged is guilty thereof, and will escape unless arrested, and stating the facts upon which such belief is based. The judge must be satisfied, however, that the arrest should be made.

Any police officer may arrest, on view, any person seen in the act of violating within the city any ordinance, whenever such violation is made punishable by fine or otherwise.

Sec. 313b. PRACTICE IN MUNICIPAL COURT TO PREVENT COMMISSION OF CRIMES.—The Municipal Court has jurisdiction in proceedings to prevent the commission of crime, and the judges may cause warrants to issue to apprehend the persons complained of.

Sec. 313d. SEARCH WARRANTS.—The Municipal Court has jurisdiction in search warrant cases. The warrant shall direct proper officer to search, in day time or night time, the house or place where stolen property or other things are believed to be concealed (which place and property or things to be searched for shall be particularly designated and described in the warrant) and to bring such stolen property and the person in whose possession it is found before the Municipal Court.

Sec. 320. COSTS IN CRIMINAL AND QUASI CRIMINAL CASES.—The costs in criminal cases and in *quasi* criminal cases in the Municipal Court, instituted in the name of the people, and in proceedings for the prevention of the commission of crimes, proceedings for the arrest, examination, commitment and bail of persons charged with criminal offenses, proceedings pertaining to searches and seizures by search warrants, and in bastardy cases, shall be as follows:

First. The clerk's fee, other than furnish-

ing transcripts of record, $6 in all cases other than proceedings for the arrest, examination, commitment and bail of persons charged with criminal offenses, in which cases the fee shall be $15.

Second. The bailiff's fee shall be the same as that charged by the sheriff for similar service, except there shall be no charge for mileage. Some of the charges by the sheriff are, serving summons on each defendant, $1; serving a subpœna on each witness, $1; executing each capias, $2; returning each writ of process, 50c; committing to or discharging each prisoner from jail, 50c.

Fourth. The fees and mileage of witnesses shall be the same as those allowed by law from time to time to witnesses in the criminal court of Cook county.

No advance costs shall be required in any criminal or *quasi* criminal case, but in case of final judgment, all of the costs may, in the discretion of the court, be awarded against the defendant and collected by execution or otherwise, as the court may direct.

In bastardy cases, should there be a judgment against the defendant, the costs shall be taxed against him, but in case of his acquittal the costs may be taxed against the complaining witness; *provided,* that, in taxing costs in any criminal or *quasi* criminal case, no fee for the issuance of a warrant shall be included.

COSTS IN CITY CASES.—Costs in *quasi* criminal cases in the Municipal Court, instituted in the name of the city of Chicago, shall be as follows: Sec. 321.

First. The clerk's fee shall be $6, provided, however, that the court may, in its discretion, remit the costs.

Second. Bailiff's fees are the same as those indicated in section 320.

No advance costs shall be required.

NAME—HOW TO CHANGE.

R. S., ch. 96, sec. 1.

NAME—CHANGE OF, FOR INFANT.—Whenever an infant has resided in the family of any person for three years and has been known as an adopted child in such family, the person having such infant in his family may file a petition in the circuit court of the county, wherein he resides, asking that the name be changed. If there appears no reason why the petition should not be granted, the court may direct that the name be changed.

OBSCENE LITERATURE AND IMMORAL EXHIBITIONS.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 223.

CIRCULATING OBSCENE BOOKS, ETC.—Whoever brings, or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or exhibition, or shall sell or offer to sell, or shall give away, or have in his possession, any obscene or indecent book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, lithograph, engraving, photograph, etc., instrument of indecent or immoral use, or shall advertise the same for sale, in any way whatever, or shall give any information as to how, where, or of whom said indecent and obscene articles hereinbefore mentioned can be purchased or obtained, or shall manufacture such articles, shall be confined in the county jail not more than six months, or fined not less than $100 nor more than $1,000 for each offense. One-half of the fine goes to the informer.

Sec. 224.

DEPOSITING WITH COMMON CARRIER.—Anyone sending through the post office, or by an express company, or in any other manner, any of the obscene and indecent articles mentioned in the preceding section, or anyone advertising through the mail, express companies or otherwise, the foregoing articles or things, shall be subject to the fines mentioned in the preceding section.

IMPURE LITERATURE, RELATING TO DISEASES.—It is unlawful to sell or offer to sell, give away, or distribute, literature of any kind relating to venereal diseases, upon the street or sidewalk or public property of the city. R. M. C., sec. 1461.

INDECENT LITERATURE—IMMORAL EXHIBITIONS.—It is unlawful to exhibit, sell or circulate indecent literature or pictures of any kind, or to exhibit or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or representation. Fine of from $20 to $100. Sec. 1464.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—An indecent exposure of any kind in a public place is punishable by fine of $20 to $100. Sec. 1465.

INDECENT, LEWD AND FILTHY ACTS.—Anyone committing indecent, lewd or filthy acts in any place, or using lewd or filthy words, or threatening or abusive language, shall be subject to a fine of $5 to $100. Sec. 1466.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

PARKS, PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS AND BATHING BEACHES.—Section establishes the Bureau of Parks, Public Playgrounds and Bathing Beaches, which shall embrace the superintendent of city parks, the superintendent of public playgrounds and bathing beaches and others. The bureau shall be under supervision of the Special Park Commission. R. M. C., Sup. III, sec. 1554.

SUPERINTENDENT AND SECRETARY.—Sections create the offices of superintendent of city parks, superintendent of public playgrounds and bathing beaches, and secretary of the bureau of parks. Secs. 1555-1557.

INDECENT WORDS.—No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language shall be allowed in the parks, public playgrounds or bathing beaches. No conduct shall be permitted whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned. No per- Sec. 1564.

son shall commit any obscene or indecent act within the parks.

PAUPERS.

R. S., ch. 107, sec. 1.

PAUPERS—WHO LIABLE TO SUPPORT.—Every poor person who shall be unable to earn a livelihood because of any bodily infirmity, idiocy, lunacy, or other unavoidable cause, shall be supported by the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, children, grandchildren, brothers or sisters of such poor person, if they or either of them be of sufficient ability; provided, that when persons become paupers through intemperance or other bad conduct, they shall not be entitled to support from any other relation except parent or child.

Sec. 2.

WHO FIRST CALLED UPON.—The children shall first be called upon to support such poor person, if of sufficient ability. Next in order the parents, brothers, sisters, grandchildren, or grandparents, if they, in the order named, be of sufficient ability.

Proceedings under this act in this county are conducted by the County Attorney.

Sec. 43.

CHILDREN ON POOR FARMS — HOME FOR SUCH CHILDREN.—The county judge may release from the custody of the keepers of poor farms all children confined therein under the age of 14 years, who have no parents or legal guardians living, if the judge can, without expense to the county, through the agency of any person or charitable society, secure a good home for such child; it is the duty of said judge to enter into a contract on behalf of such children with the person who agrees to take such children, which contract shall provide that such child or children shall be clothed, maintained and schooled in the common schools, until the male children are 21 years old, and the female children are 18 years old.

COSTS—POOR PERSONS.—The court may permit a poor person, who is unable to prosecute his suit and pay the costs and expenses thereof, to commence and prosecute his action as a poor person. The court may assign counsel for such person, who, as well as all the other officers of the court, shall perform their duties without any fees. If there is judgment for the plaintiff, the costs shall be collected for the use of such officers. R. S., ch. 33, sec. 5.

PAWNBROKERS AND SOCIETIES.

PAWNBROKERS—PLEDGE FROM MINOR.—No pawnbroker shall receive in pledge any property of any kind from a minor, or which is claimed by a minor, or in the possession of a minor, for money loaned. R. M. C., sec. 1584.

PAWN SOCIETIES — COMPENSATION FOR MONEY ADVANCED.—Pawn societies may charge not to exceed 1 per cent per month to any pawner or pledger, as compensation for money advanced, and not to exceed ½ per cent per month, additional for storage and insurance. R. S., ch. 32, sec. 180.

PROPERTY PLEDGED MAY BE SOLD.—If the property pledged is not redeemed within the time fixed upon, it may be sold at public auction. Sec. 181.

PEDDLERS.

DEFINITION OF PEDDLERS.—Every person who shall sell or offer to sell, barter, etc., at retail, any goods, fruits, merchandise, etc., traveling from place to place along the streets of the city, or who shall deliver such goods from any kind of vehicle, shall be deemed a peddler and such person shall secure a license before engaging in such business. R. M. C., sec. 1590.

Penalty for violation of section: fine of $20 to $50.

PERJURY.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 225.

PERJURY — PUNISHMENT. — Every person having taken a lawful oath, or made affirmation in any judicial proceeding, or in any other matter where, by law, an oath is required, who shall swear wilfully, corruptly or falsely, in a matter material to the issue or point in question, or shall suborn any other person to swear as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of perjury or subornation of perjury and be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than fourteen years.

Endeavoring to incite perjury is also a crime.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Counc. Proceedings for 1909, p. 1586.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.—There is hereby established an executive department of the municipal government, to be known as the Department of Law, which shall embrace the Corporation Counsel and assistants; one of the assistants shall be known as the City Attorney and the other as Prosecuting Attorney.

The Prosecuting Attorney shall be charged with the prosecution of all actions for violation of the ordinances of the city. He shall institute an action in every case where there has been a violation of an ordinance, when instructed so to do by the Corporation Counsel, or by the chief officer of any department, or upon complaint of any other person when, in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel, the public interest requires that the same shall be prosecuted.

PROSTITUTION.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 57.

DISORDERLY HOUSE—ILL FAME.—(a) Persons keeping houses of ill fame for the practice of prostitution or lewdness; (b) persons patronizing such places; (c) persons letting

houses or rooms for such purposes; (d) persons keeping common, ill-governed and disorderly houses, to the encouragement of gaming, drinking, fornication, or other misbehavior, shall be fined not exceeding $200. Whenever any lessee shall be convicted as above, the lease to any such premises shall, at the option of the lessor, become void. Anyone leasing premises for any of the above purposes, or anyone who knowingly permits premises to be used for such purposes, shall be fined not exceeding $200.

Sec. 57a. KEEPING BOATS, ETC., FOR PURPOSES OF PROSTITUTION.—Keeping boats or water craft for the purposes of prostitution in any navigable water in this state is a felony; penalty, confinement in penitentiary for not less than one nor more than three years, and a fine of not exceeding $1,000.

Sec. 57b. ENTICING FEMALE TO ENTER HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION, ETC.—Anyone who, by false pretenses, entices any unmarried female of chaste life and conversation in this state, to enter a house of prostitution or any dance house, garden or premises where prostitution, fornication or concubinage is practiced or allowed, or shall induce any such female to leave this state for any other state or territory for the purposes of prostitution, etc., or whoever aids in committing such offenses, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than four years.

Sec. 57c. UNLAWFULLY DETAINING FEMALE IN HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION, ETC.—Whoever shall unlawfully detain any female by force, false pretense or intimidation, in any room, etc., against the will of such female, for purposes of prostitution, or with intent to cause her to become a prostitute, and become guilty of fornication or concubinage therein, or shall by force or otherwise prevent any female detained as aforesaid

from leaving such room, or who assists by force or otherwise, in keeping any female against her will, for aforesaid purposes, shall, on conviction, be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than ten years.

Sec. 57d. PENALTY FOR ALLOWING FEMALE UNDER 18 TO LIVE IN HOUSE.—Whoever permits any unmarried female under 18 years of age to live, board, stop or room in a house where prostitution, etc., is permitted shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than five years.

Sec. 57e. PENALTY FOR ENTICING TO COME INTO THE STATE.—Anyone enticing or procuring any unmarried female under age of 18, to come into this state for the purpose of prostitution, etc., shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one, nor more than five years.

R. M. C., sec. 1456. HOUSES OF ILL FAME.—Houses of ill fame or assignation are forbidden. Penalty: fine of not more than $200 for every 24 hours such place in maintained.

Patronizing, frequenting, or being found in such place is unlawful. It is unlawful to be an inmate of any such place. Penalty: fine of not more than $200.

Houses of ill fame or assignation are hereby declared to be nuisances.

Sec. 1459. NIGHT WALKERS.—All persons of evil fame or report, plying their vocations upon the street, are hereby declared to be common nuisances, and shall be fined not more than $100 for each offense.

R. M. C., sec. 1460. ILL-GOVERNED HOUSES.—Every common, ill-governed or disorderly house or room kept for the encouragement of idleness, gaming, drinking, fornication, etc., is a public nuisance. The keeper and all persons patronizing or frequenting the same shall be fined not more than $200.

HOUSES OF ILL FAME—LEASING.—Any person leasing to another any house, room or other premises for any of the purposes set forth in section 1456, or knowingly permitting the same to be used or occupied for such purposes, shall be fined not exceeding $200. Counc. Proceedings for 1910, p. 3111.

HOTELS—USE FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES PROHIBITED.—No person keeping or conducting a hotel shall permit the same to be used or occupied by persons for immoral purposes. Sup. III to R. M. C., p. 296.

Penalty for violating the above: fine of from $10 to $200. In addition the license may be revoked.

PANDERING—DETENTION OF FEMALES.—That whoever shall by any means detain against her will or restrain any female person in a house of prostitution, etc., or whoever shall attempt to, for the purpose of compelling such female person to pay or cancel any debt or obligation incurred by her, shall, upon conviction for the first offense, be imprisoned in the county jail or house of correction from six months to one year, and fined not less than $300, and not to exceed $1,000; for subsequent offense, one to five years in penitentiary. Session Laws, 1909, p. 179.

PANDERING.—Any person who shall procure a female inmate for a house of prostitution, or who, by threats, etc., shall cause a female person to become such an inmate, or shall procure a place as inmate in such house for such person, or any person who, by threats or otherwise, shall cause any such inmate to remain in a house of prostitution as such inmate, or any person who procures any female person to come into this state or leave it for the purpose of prostitution, shall be guilty of pandering. Penalty: first offense, six months to one year in county jail or house of correction and a fine of $300 to $1,000; subsequent offense, imprisonment in penitentiary from one to ten years. p. 180.

PUBLICATIONS—CRIMINAL NEWS.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 483.

SALE OF CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS TO MINORS PROHIBITED.—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, lend, give away, etc., to any minor child, literature of any sort devoted to the publication of criminal news, police reports, accounts of criminal deeds, pictures and stories of deeds of bloodshed, lust or crime.

It shall be unlawful to exhibit in the view of any minor child any paper or publication mentioned in this section.

It shall be unlawful to hire, use or employ any minor child to sell or give away any paper or literature described above. It is also unlawful for one having the custody of a minor child to permit such child to sell or in any manner distribute such literature described as above.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS UNDER 18.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 449.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS UNDER 18.—Persons under 18 years of age shall not be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary except for murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, burglary or arson. In all other cases persons between 16 and 18 years of age shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not exceeding 18 months.

RAPE.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 237.

RAPE—PUNISHMENT.—Rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Every male person of the age of 17 years and upwards, who shall have carnal knowledge of a female under 16 years of age, not his wife, with or without her consent, is guilty of rape. A legal marriage to each other, however, before conviction, shall abate all legal proceedings. Males of 16 years of age and upwards, having carnal knowledge of females, forcibly and

against their wills, are guilty of rape. Punishment: imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year and it may extend to life.

It shall not be necessary to prove emission to convict of rape.

SCHOOLS.

LENGTH OF TIME CHILDREN MUST BE SENT TO SCHOOL.—Every person having control of any child between 7 and 16 years of age shall cause such child to attend public or private school the entire time during which school is in session, which period shall be not less than 110 days of actual teaching; *provided,* this act shall not apply where the child is being instructed by a person competent to give instruction, or where its physical or mental condition renders its attendance impractical or inexpedient, or where the child is excused for temporary absence for cause by the principal or teacher, or where the child is over 14 years of age and lawfully employed. R. S., ch. 122, sec. 313.

PENALTY.—Anyone violating this act shall forfeit to the use of the public school not less than $5 nor more than $20 for each offense.

BOARD TO APPOINT TRUANT OFFICERS—DUTIES.—The Board of Education may appoint truant officers, who shall report to said Board all violations of this act, and shall prosecute all persons who appear to be guilty of such violations. They shall arrest any child of school age that habitually haunts public places and has no lawful occupation, and any truant child who absents himself or herself from school, and shall place him or her in charge of the teacher having charge of any school which said child may attend, and which school shall be designated to said officer by the parent or guardian of said child. In case such parent or guardian shall designate a school without having made arrangements for the reception of the child, or if he fails to desig- Sec. 315.

nate any school, then the truant officer shall place such child in charge of the teacher of a public school. Such teacher shall properly instruct such child.

Sec. 316. PENALTY FOR PERSON HAVING CONTROL OF CHILD MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS.—Any person having control of a child, who, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall make a false statement concerning the age or employment of such child, or the time such child has attended school, shall forfeit not less than $3 nor more than $20 for the use of the public schools.

Secs. 320-333a. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.—The section provides for homes and proper training schools for such girls as may be committed to their charge.

Secs. 334-350. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.—The object of training schools for boys shall be to provide homes and proper training schools for such boys as may be committed to their charge. Boys may be committed until they are 21 years of age. (See statutes for further details.)

Sec. 428. CLASSES FOR THE DEAF.—This section provides for classes for the deaf in public schools.

Sec. 433. PARENTAL OR TRUANT SCHOOLS.—This section provides for parental or truant schools for the purpose of providing a place of confinement, discipline, instruction and maintenance of children of compulsory school age, who may be committed thereto.

Sec. 437. WHAT CHILDREN RECEIVE.—It is the duty of any truant officer, and any reputable citizen is permitted to petition the County or Circuit Court, to inquire into the case of any child of compulsory school age, who is not attending school or who has been guilty of habitual truancy or of persistent violation of the rules of the public school. Such petition shall state names of parents or guardian, if known, and shall

be verified by oath. No child shall be committed to a parental or truant school who has ever been convicted of any offense punishable by confinement in any penal institution.

The order committing any child to a truant school shall provide that the child be kept there until he or she arrive at the age of 14 years, unless sooner discharged in accordance with law.

It shall be the duty of the parents to provide suitable clothing for any child while it is confined to such school.

CHILDREN RELEASED ON PAROLE.—Children committed to such parental or truant school may be released on parole, but while they are on parole they must be under the control of the officers and agents of such school. No child shall be released on parole under four weeks' time after commitment, nor thereafter until the superintendent of such school shall be satisfied that such child, if paroled, will attend school regularly. Sec. 449.

INCORRIGIBLE CHILDREN.—Incorrigible children whose influence is detrimental to the interests of the other pupils in such school, may be committed by the Circuit or County Court to some juvenile reformatory. Sec. 448.

CLASSES FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.—Section enables Boards of Education, by proper procedure, to establish and maintain classes for the instruction of crippled children between 6 and 21 years of age. Sec. 457.

SEARCH WARRANTS.

SEARCH WARRANTS.—Any judge may issue search warrants, when there is reasonable cause, in the following cases, to wit: (1) to search for, and seize books, pamphlets, ballads and printed papers or other things containing obscene language or obscene pictures, etc., mani- R. S., ch. 38, sec. 372.

festly tending to corrupt the morals of youth and intended to be sold, loaned, or distributed or to be introduced into any family, school or place of education; (2) to search for and seize lottery tickets, etc.; (3) to search for and seize gaming apparatus, etc.

SEDUCTION.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 525.

SEDUCTION — DEFINED.—Whoever seduces and obtains carnal knowledge of any unmarried female under the age of 18 years, of previous chaste character, shall be fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, or imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or both. Subsequent intermarriage of parties shall be a bar to prosecution. Cannot convict on unsupported testimony of the female.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

R. S., ch. 23, sec. 23.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.—The soldiers' orphans' home shall be provided for the nurture and intellectual, moral and physical culture of all indigent children of old soldiers. The home receives (1) children under 5 years of age in indigent circumstances; (2) indigent children above 5 and under 14 years of age; (3) all other indigent orphans up to the age of 16 years; (4) if there is further room, then any dependent orphan child under the age of 8 years, who has been a resident of the state for four years or more. Boys shall be discharged from the home at 16 years of age, but girls may be retained until they are 18 years of age. It shall be the duty of the superintendent to place all children in private homes whenever applications are made by worthy and responsible people.

SUITS IN CHANCERY.

SUITS IN CHANCERY BY MINORS.—Suits in chancery may be commenced and prosecuted by minors either by guardian or next friend. R. S., ch. 22, sec. 5.

GUARDIAN AD LITEM.—The court may appoint a guardian *ad litem* in any cause in equity that is pending, to represent any minor defendant. Sec. 6.

TOBACCO.

SALE OF TOBACCO TO MINORS.—It is unlawful to sell, buy for, or furnish any cigarette or tobacco in any of its forms, to any minor under 16 years of age, unless upon written order of parent or guardian. Penalty: fine of $20 for each and every offense. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 42f.

SALE OF TOBACCO TO MINORS.—It is unlawful to sell or furnish tobacco in any form to minors under 16 years of age, except upon the written order of the parent or guardian. Penalty: $10 to $100 fine. R. M. C., sec. 1439.

CIGARETTES.—It is unlawful to sell or give away cigarettes containing any substance deleterious to health. Fine: not exceeding $100, or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding thirty days. It is unlawful for persons between the ages of 7 and 18 years, to smoke cigarettes on any public street, alley, park or other lands used for public purposes, or in any public place of business or amusement. Penalty: fine of not more than $1 for each offense. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 272l.

PENALTY FOR FURNISHING.—It is unlawful for any person to furnish cigarettes in any form to any such person, or to permit any such person to frequent his premises for the purpose of smoking cigarettes. Penalty: first offense, fine not exceeding $50; additional offenses, fine not exceeding $100, or imprisonment in county jail not exceeding thirty days. Sec. 272k.

R. M. C., sec. 1083. CIGARETTES—SALE TO MINORS.—It shall be unlawful to sell or offer to sell cigarettes to any person under 21 years of age. Penalty: fine of not less than $25.

Sec. 1084. SALE PROHIBITED NEAR SCHOOLHOUSES.—Cigarettes, tobacco, or tobacco products in any form shall not be sold or given away at any place within six hundred feet of any schoolhouse. Penalty: fine of not less than $25, nor more than $100.

Sec. 1087. CIGAR BUTTS—PARENTS NOT TO PERMIT.—Parents shall not permit children under 18 years of age to gather or pick up cigars or cigarette butts or stumps.

VAGABONDS.

R. S., ch. 38, sec. 270. VAGABONDS—WHAT SHALL CONSTITUTE.—All persons who are idle and dissolute and who go about begging. All persons who use any juggling or other unlawful plays or games..... confidence men;.....common drunkards;..... lewd, wanton and lascivious persons in speech or behavior,.....persons who are habitually neglectful of their employment,.....and do not lawfully provide for themselves or for the support of their families; all persons.....who habitually misspend their time by frequenting house of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops; all persons lodging in or found in the night time in outhouses, sheds, barns, or unoccupied buildings, or lodging in the open air and not giving a good account of themselves; and all persons.....who are habitually found prowling around.....any place of public amusement, auction room, store, shop or crowded thoroughfare, car or omnibus, or any public gathering or assembly, or lounging about any courtroom, private dwelling houses or outhouses, or are found in any house of ill fame, or tippling

shop, shall be deemed to be and they are declared to be vagabounds.

How Punished.—Such person may be sentenced to hard labor on the streets, imprisonment in jail, or to the House of Correction, for a term of not less than ten days and not exceeding ten months, or he may be fined not less than $20, nor more than $100; in default of payment of fine, he may be sentenced at hard labor in the House of Correction or on the streets at the rate of $1.50 per day, until said fine and costs shall have been worked out or paid. Sec. 271.

Vagabonds and Vagrants.—This section is practically the same as Section 270, Ch. 38, of Revised Statutes, which see. Penalty under this section: fine not to exceed $100. R. M. C., sec. 1476.

VOTERS.

Qualification of Voters.—Every person above the age of 21 years, having resided in this state one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election, and who shall be a male citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at such election. R. S., ch. 46, sec. 65.

WEAPONS.

Having in Possession or Selling Deadly Weapons.—Anyone having in his possession, or who shall sell or offer to sell, etc., any slungshot, knuckles, or other deadly weapon, shall be guilty of misdemeanor. Punishment, not less than $10, nor more than $200 fine. R. S., ch. 38, sec. 54a.

Selling or Giving Deadly Weapons to Minor.—Whoever, not being the father, guardian or employer of a minor, by himself or agent, shall sell, give, loan, hire or barter, or shall offer to sell, etc., to such minor, any pistol, revolver, derringer, bowie knife, dirk or other Sec. 54b.

deadly weapon of like character, capable of being secreted upon the person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in a sum not less than $25, nor more than $200.

Sec. 54d.

CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.—Carrying concealed weapons of the character above specified in the above sections, or a razor, about the person, or displaying or flourishing deadly weapons, is a misdemeanor. Fine of not less than $25, nor more than $200.

R. M. C., sec. 2454.

CONCEALED WEAPONS—CARRYING.—Carrying deadly weapons concealed about the person is prohibited.

Such weapons may be confiscated and the person carrying the same arrested without warrant, and fined from $25 to $200.

Sup III, R. M C., p. 261.

SALE OF WEAPONS TO MINORS FORBIDDEN. —It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, loan or give away any deadly weapon to any minor, or to any person domiciled in Chicago and not licensed in accordance with the provision of the ordinance.

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